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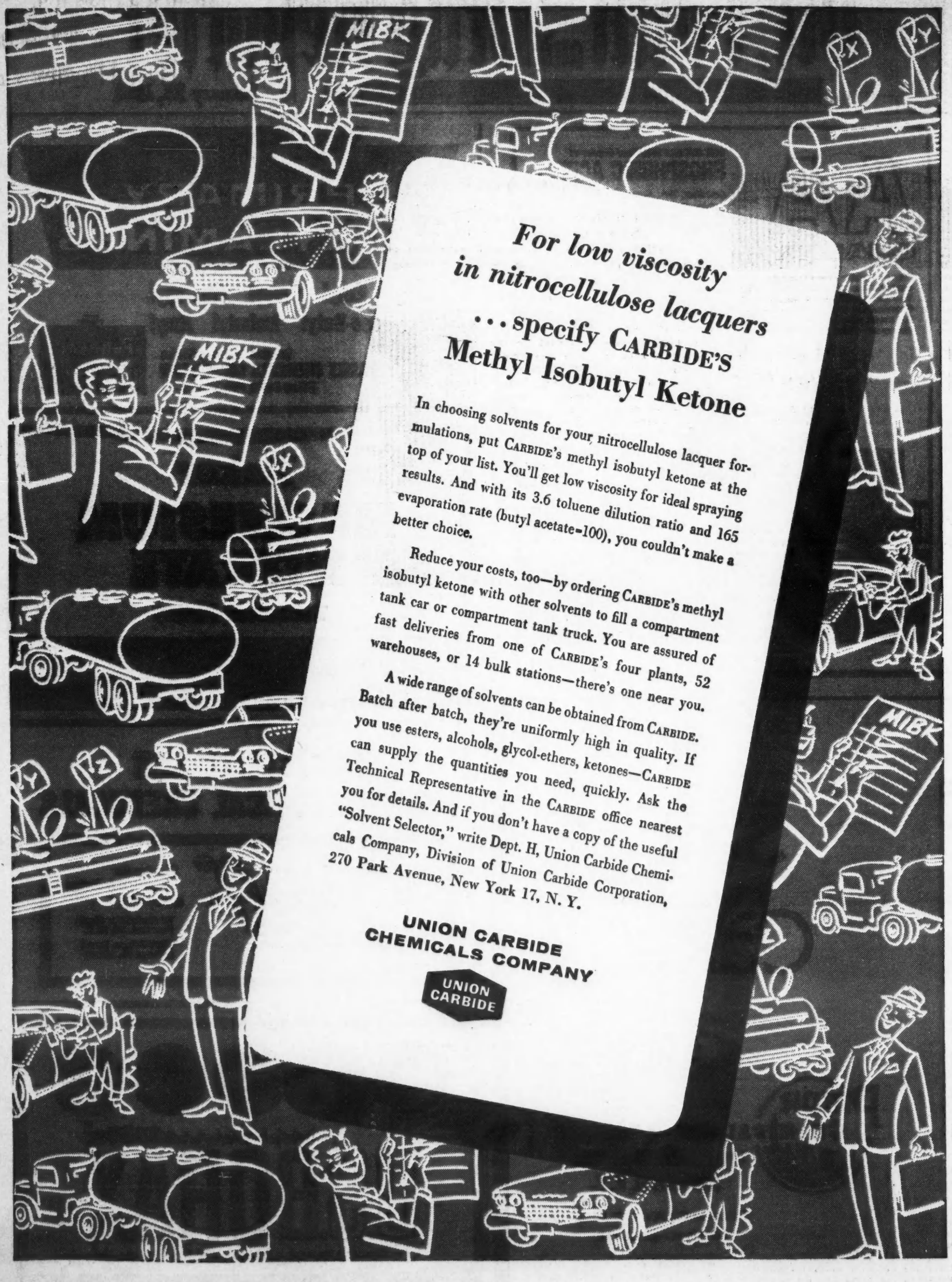

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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MOVES UP: R. S. Binns, named executive vice-president of Carlisle Chemical Works, Reading, Ohio. He had been a vice-president. Mr. Binns is also a member of the board of directors.

Additive Producers Can Relax; FDA Gives Them a Breather To Meet Requirements of Law

Chemical producers, fearful that they might have to pull hundreds of additives off the market next March 6 because they have failed to complete testing and research programs leading to safety clearances under the new food additives law, can relax a little now. Food & Drug Administration has picked up the ball and taken charge of the plan to give industry and the government more time to meet the procedural requirements of the new law.

A draft bill went forward to the house last week from the Department of Health, Education & Welfare. It gives FDA authority to waive the March 6 effective date wherever it feels a time extension is warranted to complete the safety clearances for food additives, but under certain conditions.

Flemming Urges Prompt Action

The draft was accompanied by a letter from former HEW Secretary Arthur S. Flemming, endorsing the move and urging prompt action by congress.

Mr. Flemming pointed out it was needed by both industry and the FDA "because we shall not be able to process all food additive petitions—where extensions have heretofore been granted — before March 6, 1961, and because the effected industries will not be able to develop all necessary scientific data and petitions before that date."

The conditions laid down in the legislation for granting an extension of the effective date are these: (1) the research work to develop the scientific evidence of safety shall have been started before March 6, 1960; and (2) there is no undue risk to the public health involved in the postponement.

Provision is also contained in the bill for similar extensions of the effective date as to the time when nematocides, plant growth regulators, defoliants and desiccants must comply with the law.

Notably absent from the bill was any reference to changes, recommended earlier by Secretary Flemming, to the Delaney clause and the "grandfather clause" of the food additives law.

Last year, the department urged a slight change in the Delaney clause so that there

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DIVISION CHIEF: John O. Logan, appointed general manager of the chemicals division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York. He succeeds Edward Block who died recently (OPD, 1/9/61).

Chemical Sales, At Peak in 1960, May Rise Higher

Sales of chemical and allied products hit $27.7 billion in 1960, an all-time peak, and a whopping 9 percent advance over 1959's record level. In reporting these figures, Business & Defense Services Administration predicts the industry will score a slight advance in 1961.

At the vanguard of the 1960 sales rise were detergents, antibiotics and organics, all of which outpaced the growth of the gross national production.

For chemicals as a group, sales during the first six months of 1960 were at a rate of $28 billion a year, dropping off slightly during the second half. Sales per capita in 1960 were at a peak level—over $150.

Inventory—Sales Ratio Lower

Although the value of chemical manufacturers' inventories rose as the year progressed, the ratio between inventories and monthly sales (approximately 1.7 to 1.8) was at a lower level than during most of the past six years, BDSA reports.

Chemical production reached an all time high in June and July, when the Federal Reserve Board index climbed to 125.4 (1957 equals 100). With a decrease in the last half of the year, production for 1960 as a whole was only moderately higher than in 1959, according to BDSA.

Expenditures for plants and modernization of others amounted to over $1.6 billion in 1960, up 30 percent from the '59 outlay. The wholesale price index for chemicals changed less than 1 percent during 1960, a peak of 110.5 being reached in August followed by a slight decline. Over $1 billion in dividends were paid out during the year.

In other reports from BDSA, plastic sales in 1960 are estimated at a record 6.2 billion pounds, up 3 percent from 1959. Polyethylene, vinyls and styrenes reached new highs, according to a preliminary estimate.

Sales of miscellaneous resins, epoxies and polyethylene scored the sharpest increases, ranging 10 to 20 percent, followed by the polyesters, styrenes and vinyls, which increased 5 to 8 percent.

All other major plastics decreased: The rosin modifications, phenolics, alkyds and urea and melamines by 2 to 5 percent; and cellulosics, coumarone-indenes and petroleum polymers by 5 to 10 percent.

In the first nine months of 1960, exports of plastic materials amounted to

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Flemming's Farewell: Do Not Toy With FDA

Don't tamper with Food & Drug Administration's authority over false and misleading advertising of pharmaceutical products. That's the parting advice of Arthur S. Flemming. Before stepping down as Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare last week, Mr. Flemming told a press conference that he flatly opposes the transfer of these FDA powers to the Federal Trade Commission.

The idea that FTC should oversee drug labeling, advertising and promotion is advanced in a special report on the regulatory agencies prepared for President John F. Kennedy by James M. Landis.

"I am in complete disagreement with the Landis recommendation," Mr. Flemming said.

Sees Law Enforcement Slowdown

To shift these FDA powers to "a quasi-judicial commission," he went on to say "would, in my opinion, slow down and completely hamper enforcement operations to protect the consumer."

Then, as a final act before leaving his office, Mr. Flemming transmitted to congress a series of bills duplicating those sponsored in earlier sessions but which failed in passage.

Included in his list are measures concerning the following:

- Expansion of the factory inspection authority of Food & Drug Administration and expanded authority for FDA to pass on the "efficacy" of new drugs.
- Modification of the grandfather clause and the Delaney anti-cancer clause of the food additives law.
- A requirement for pre-testing of new medical devices.
- A measure to provide for the pre-testing of cosmetics.
- Tighter government control over the distribution of barbiturates "and other drugs found to be habit-forming, central nervous system stimulants."

Hercules' Methanol: First on the West Coast

Hercules Powder Company is announcing today (January 23) the start-up of operations at newly-expanded facilities in Hercules, Calif. The multi-million dollar expansion features what is reported to be the west coast's first methanol plant.

Production capacities include 8 million gallons of methanol yearly, 50 million pounds of formaldehyde, and 11 million tons of urea-formaldehyde compositions.

Hercules officials emphasize that sufficent capacity has been installed to permit quantity sales of methanol and formaldehyde.

Largest west coast outlet for formaldehyde is in the manufacture of resins for particle board and plywood adhesives. The resins also are used as finishing agents for

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Molasses Offer to Cuba Starts Embargo Jitters

Fear of a US embargo reportedly has buyers here wary on committing themselves to purchase Cuba's 1961 crop of exportable blackstrap molasses.

An invitation to bid on the 1961 crop was sent out to US dealers by the Castro government on January 13, and as of a week later, no bids had been reported. Soundings among the trade revealed an attitude of caution.

Earlier in the week it was disclosed that United Molasses Company had contracted to buy 25 million gallons of Cuban molasses, and Publicker Industries, Inc., to buy 10 million. These deals are thought to have been negotiated before the latest Cuban invitation was made.

US dealers fear that the incoming Kennedy administration may extend the embargo on Cuban sugar to include related products, such as molasses.

AviSun, Japanese Firm Slate Polypropylene Plant

AviSun Corporation, Philadelphia, has concluded an agreement with Shin Nippon Chisso Hiryo, K. K., of Tokyo, to manufacture and market polypropylene resin, film and fiber in Japan.

Construction of a 30-million-pound-per-year polypropylene plant is scheduled to begin immediately, with the completion date set for 1962.

The agreement, reportedly the first in the polypropylene field for an American

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Pentagon Will Continue Overseas Drug Purchases

A spokesman for the Military Medical Supply Agency has disclosed that purchasing officers of the agency will still be required to seek lower drug prices abroad whenever the prices of US-produced drugs are considered unreasonably high.

The policy was spelled out in the wake of a Presidential order limiting military purchases abroad. It was indicated that overseas purchases made by MMSA prior to the President's order were already within the limits imposed by that order.

The agency, which procures drugs for all the military services, also announced three new contract awards totaling $868,000 to foreign drug makers. Contracts went to Farmochimica Cutolo-Calosi, of Naples, and Societa Zambon, of Vincenza, both in Italy, and to A-S Syntetic, of Grindsted, Denmark.

Atlas Stock Goes Up; Merger Is in the Wind

Atlas Powder Company says it is holding conversations looking toward the acquisition of another company through merger, but is not ready at this time to disclose either the name of the company or its line of business.

Merger talks were confirmed by Atlas in response to queries arising out of an $8 advance in the company's stock during a single day's trading.

Caprolactam Copolymer Developed by Russians

The Soviet Union may be on the verge of large-scale output of a new synthetic resin based on caprolactam, ammonium thiocyanate and zinc chloride. According to the *Current Review of the Soviet Technical Press*, the resin is trade named "Ekra" and is a transparent, liquid-viscous product.

It can be used to make polythiocyanate-epoxy rubber, resin, adhesives, and in the varnish, paint and plastics industries. According to the Russians, the production process "could make possible production of this resin on a large scale."

Naval Stores Future: USDA Starts Peering Into It

Has the naval stores business any future? That's what the Department of Agriculture would like to know.

To get the answers to this many-faceted question, USDA has launched a comprehensive study of potential future supplies and demand for rosin, turpentine and other naval stores.

Department staff members are now contacting leaders in industries producing and consuming naval stores products, for information on trends in markets and also in factors likely to affect supplies from various segments of the industry.

Facts obtained from interviews and field surveys will be evaluated to provide guides for future development of the industry, for forest management programs and for future research.

V. L. Harper, assistant chief for research of the USDA Forest Service, who is in charge of the study, said that "this comprehensive study, which involves several USDA agencies, was prompted by recent substantial increases in demands for and prices of resin, and recurring questions as to the future of the naval stores industries."

In recent years the stumpage supply from which the best grades of rosin are obtained has practically disappeared, officials note. Coupled with exhaustion of the government supply of rosin held by the Commodity Credit Corporation, this situation has become of great concern to chemical industry users of rosin with plans for expanded operations.

While there is evidence that the tall oil business is moving ahead and recovery of rosin from tall oil is expanding, it was said to be questionable whether enough rosin can be obtained from this source to take up the slack.

FDA's New Official Graces: Be Courteous—But Be Careful

Be courteous at all times, but keep a record and don't commit the agency until all the facts are in—that's an order! Such, in effect, are the instructions being passed down from the commissioner's office to employees of Food & Drug Administration who have any contacts with industry representatives on matters before the agency. They grow out of the so-called Kendall committee investigations of FDA which former Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare Arthur S. Flemming ordered last fall because of charges, reflecting on the integrity of FDA employees, before the Kefauver committee.

The Kendall committee gave the workers a clean bill of health (OPD, 1/2/61) but suggested areas where procedures might be improved. One was in the matter of relationships with industry.

Internal Inspection Urged

Another concerned setting up an Office of Internal Inspection within FDA, and others dealt with establishing closer relationships with state food and drug officials, and providing greater assurances that the commissioner is given proper scientific advice on which to base his rulings.

At the direction of Mr. Flemming, Deputy FDA Commissioner John L. Harvey drew up a memorandum dealing with the way FDA proposes to handle the suggestions of the Kendall committee. Mr. Flemming approved the memorandum as one of his final acts before retiring from office last week.

On the matter of relations with industry, the memo contains these instructions:

- All officers shall keep in mind the FDA's long-established principle that the responsibility of the FDA for maximum protection of the consumer cannot be delegated in any way to industry.
- At all times the rule of courtesy shall prevail. As representatives of the government, we shall reflect tolerance, politeness and understanding.
- No representative of FDA shall commit the administration to any conclusion or action without adequate opportunity to study and evaluate all of the necessary information upon a given subject. All officers shall request from industry such evidence, in addition to that originally submitted, as may be needed to remove

—Continued on page 45

Aerosols Look Good, Any Way You Look

The aerosol business looks good, no matter how you look at it—either in the United States or in Canada, either for food products or for non-food products.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association reports that market value of aerosols in the US and Canada in 1960 will come to more than $750 million, with the US accounting for about 97 percent of it.

Aerosol packages for foods—considered the greatest potential market — should stand at 150 million units for 1960. Packages for non-foods, at 575 million units in 1959, are expected to reach 700 million units when the 1960 figures are all in.

Fisons Loses to Glaxo In Bid for Drug Firm

Fisons, Ltd., big British chemical and fertilizer company, loses again in a take-over bid—this time to Glaxo Laboratories for ownership of Evans Medical, Ltd., a producer of drug, chemical and biological products.

The fertilizer firm made an $18.9 million offer for Evans which represents about $3.55 a share for the Evans common stock. Glaxo countered with a $27.5 million bid, representing $4.40 a share for the Evans.

The Evans board naturally recommended acceptance of the Glaxo offer. Fisons, whose original bid had been considered generous in London financial circles, withdrew.

This is the third time in little over a year Fisons has lost a take-over battle in

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Mobil Chemical Expanding: Office Unit, Research Center

Mobil Chemical Company has begun construction of a 24,000-square-foot aluminium-and-glass office building at its Beaumont, Tex., petrochemical works.

The New York-based company also has just purchased fourteen acres in Edison Township, N. J., on which it plans to erect a 21,000-square-foot research and development facility. The land adjoins the plant of Socony Paint Products Company.

Agricultural Chemicals Get Nod Over Organic Farming

Manufacturers of agricultural chemicals have received a big boost in their long-standing controversy with advocates of organic farming.

A report by the Governor's Special Committee on Public Policy Regarding Agricultural Chemicals made to Gov. Edmund G. Brown of California has given a flat endorsement to the continued and expanded use of agricultural chemicals in the state.

Says the committee:

"Whether the agricultural chemicals are insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, rodenticides, nematocides, defoliants, desiccants, growth stimulators, fumigants or

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The Week's Price Changes

Coconut Oil, Oleic Acid, Tallow, Tung Oil Advanced. Caprylic Acid, Copper, Lauric Acid, Soybean Meal Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Bay oil, W. Indian, 25c. per lb. (p. 44).
Candellila wax, 2c. per lb. (p. 48).
Refd., 2c. per lb. (p. 48).
Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 48).
Copra, $7.50 per ton (p. 48).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 48).
Refd., ¼c. per lb. (p. 48).
Grease, white, ¼c. per lb. (p. 48).
Yellow, ¼c. per lb. (p. 48).
Lard, cash, ⅝c. per lb. (p. 48).
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, 7c. per lb. (p. 44).
Linseed meal, $1.50 per ton (p. 48).
Oleic acid, ½c. per lb. (p. 48).
Oiticica oil, 1c. per lb. (p. 48).
Peanut oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 48).
Refd., ½c. per lb. (p. 48).
Soybean oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 48).
Refd., ¼c. per lb. (p. 48).
Stearic acid, ½c. per lb. (p. 48).
Tall oil, fatty acids, ½c. per lb. (p. 48).
Tallow, ¼c. per lb. (p. 48).
Tung oil, 1c. per lb. (p. 48).

Prices Reduced

Capric acid, 2c. per lb. (p. 48).
Caprylic acid, 2c. per lb. (p. 48).
Cocoa butter, ½c. per lb. (p. 48).
Copper metal, 1c. per lb. (p. 29).
Lauric acid, 2c. per lb. (p. 48).
Myristic acid, 2c. per lb. (p. 48).
Soybean meal, $1 per ton (p. 48).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Jan. 20, 1961	Jan. 13 1961	Jan. 22, 1960
109.64	109.70	111.62

Drug Consumer: He's Aging

The drug producer's customer is changing. He is becoming older, his ailments are now long-term, and his capacity to pay for therapy is not what it used to be. And, as he changes, explains New York consultant Paul de Haen, it is the drug man who is changing him. The pharmaceutical maker's achievements (along with advances in medical practice) have given the world a greater proportion of elderly persons, and they are the ones prone to chronic diseases and dwindling funds. Now, says Mr. de Haen, the drug manufacturer must accept that fact and recognize the face of his customer.

Here is the way Mr. de Haen describes what the drug people are up against:

"The industry must now expect to supply an ever-widening market for aging persons requiring primarily chronic disease therapies, and especially technics and specifics to combat many inevitable deterioration-states that are not perhaps properly to be classed as pathological.

Another Kind of Life-Saving

"From the socio-economic viewpoint, this means moving through the saving of life in a brief course of treatment, generally at a period when the patient is somewhere within his maximum earning potential, to the long-haul traffic of which the needs must be supplied during the sometimes equally long or even longer period when earning power has dwindled or is non-existent."

Then Mr. de Haen, who is offering his

—Continued on page 45

IN MANAGER'S POST: Dr. Helmut W. Schultze, appointed manager of catalysts for Nuodex Products Division of Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation, New York.

Chloramphenicol Report Lets Drug Get Off Easy

The National Research Council has filed a new report with Food & Drug Administration on the labeling of chloramphenicol, a broad spectrum antibiotic. Contents of the report have not been made public but it is reported that no recommendation for any major changes is proposed in the present warnings and cautionary statements now required to accompany the drug.

The council has had the matter under

—Continued on page 38

Cerro Plans Acquisition Of Aluminum Sheet Maker

Cerro Corporation, New York, has agreed to purchase the assets of United Pacific Aluminum Corporation, a west coast producer of enamelled aluminum sheet and coil, subject to approval by United's stockholders. The step will give Ferro an entry into production of coated aluminum sheet products.

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Will Perchlor Clean Up?

At first glance the new coin-operated dry cleaning machines which are now getting their first commercial test in Washington, D.C., would seem to hold no special promise for perchloroethylene makers.

Reason: The trend in new dry cleaning installations has already been 100 percent in favor of chlorinated solvents over petroleum solvents.

Thus, even though the machines use only perchloroethylene-based solvents, it took quite a bit of market testing and closer analysis to convince observers that the outcome would be a big boost in the perchloroethylene business.

Among the trends that have them convinced now are these:

• Professional dry cleaners have figured much more prominently in the picture than was expected. This means that any dry cleaner now using petroleum solvents will have to switch to perchloroethylene if the machines make a hit with the public.

• Right now the cost of operating the machines ($1.50 for a man's suit or eight pounds of clothes) is close enough to being competitive with the conventional process to promise users real savings after the installations have been partly paid for and in common uses.

The outcome should be a substantial increase in the level of dry cleaning "demand" — and perchloroethylene consumption. For high cost—plus the time waiting to get the garment back—are thought to deter a good deal of cleaning that might otherwise be done.

One producer of coin-operated machines reports that 60 percent of his customers are professional dry cleaners, and the balance independent investors who will operate centers similar to today's Laundromats.

For all its machines this producer

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OPD Reports From Europe

Dutch Chemicals Are Expanding To Meet Common Mart's Threat

There's something new going on in the Dutch chemical industry. Merger talks between Royal Netherlands Salt Works, Ltd. and Royal Sulfuric Acid Works late Ketjen, Ltd., two of Holland's leading chemical concerns, point up the rapid expansion of the chemical industry in the Netherlands and its desire to meet the broadened competitive conditions of Europe's developing Common Market head-on.

GETS NEWLY-CREATED POST: Dr. E. B. Hotelling, named to a new position, associate director of research for Virginia Smelting Company, West Norfolk, Va.

While the Dutch industry lagged behind the rate of growth in Europe generally for awhile, it's been catching up lately. Plastics, drugs and fibers are pacing the expansion, and a number of American firms have moved into Holland with their own operations or with joint ventures.

In total value, though, fertilizers and light industrial chemicals continue to be the largest single categories of Dutch chemical output.

Industry Sales Grow and Grow

Statistics show that total industry sales have grown from $650 million in 1957 to $685 million in 1958, $780 million in 1959 and volume for last year is estimated at over $820 million.

American and other phthalic anhydride producers over the next year will have good competitive reasons for getting to know the Dutch chemical industry better.

Three new phthalic plants are under construction and are scheduled to be in operation within the next twelve months

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Vinyl Chloride Output: Monomer Gets Boost

Monsanto Chemical Company is adding 20 million pounds of vinyl chloride monomer to its Texas City, Tex., plant. The boost, due on stream by July 1, will raise the plant's and the company's overall potential to 150 million pounds yearly.

Monsanto says this is the second stage

—Continued on page 32

Metal & Thermit to Build $1 Million Plant in Canada

Metal & Thermit Products of Canada, Ltd., will break ground February 15 for a $1 million detinning plant at Hamilton, Ont. The company is a subsidiary of Metal & Thermit Corporation, New York.

The plant will use the alkaline-detinning process to remove tin from high-quality scrap produced in can-making operations. Tin chemical byproducts will make the company the first Canadian source of sodium and potassium stannate.

The other product of the detinning process, heavy melting steel scrap, will provide Canadian steel makers with their first domestic source of premium grade open-hearth or electric furnace steel scrap.

Ultramarine Blue Is in the Red And Likely to Stay Unless Help Goes to the Sole US Producer

Standard Ultramarine & Color Company, Huntington, W. Va., is the sole producer of ultramarine blue in this country, but it won't be for long if the government doesn't soon come up with some help. Over the past half dozen years, the company's net profits have dwindled until preliminary figures on last year's operations indicated it was operating in the red. The reason, it is claimed, is competition of imports. Dr. W. H. Stark, executive vice-president, detailed the company's story to the Tariff Commission last week in the commission's "escape clause" investigation of the product.

His remedy for the company's plight is to place imports under a quota system, and hike duties to the highest level allowed by law—6 cents a pound.

Relief Recommendation Seems Assured

That some form of relief will be recommended to President Kennedy by the commission seems assured. The present investigation is the result of earlier findings in connection with "peril-point" studies of products on the list for negotiation at the Geneva conferences under the General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade.

The state of the domestic ultramarine industry, it was then reported, is so sad that an increase in duty seems warranted to prevent serious injury.

How much of an increase is the matter principally in dispute. Importers at the hearing last week sharply questioned whether Standard Ultramarine is doing all that it can in the way of increasing efficiency so as to lower its costs and meet prices of the imported product.

They implied that the company is hanging on to old methods of production and outdated equipment and said that the importers should not be penalized for this situation.

They were unable to get much information from Dr. Stark into the public record on methods of operation of the company, however. Dr. Stark viewed the answers to such questions as confidential, although he promised to supply the commission with any of the information it desired. He was upheld by commission chairman Joseph E. Talbot in this stand.

Standard Ultramarine became the sole ultramarine blue producer in this country when American Cyanamid Company, New York, withdrew from this field of operations in 1955 and began importing the product.

Sales of the color approximate 8 million pounds a year, Mr. Stark said, of which

—Continued on page 47

Argentine Petrochemicals: US Backers Tell the Story

"A modern, efficient petrochemical industry for Argentina." That is the way five major US industrial companies describe the $70 million complex they plan to build at San Lorenzo, a Parana River port about 250 miles northwest of Buenos Aires.

The plant, first of its kind in Argentina, was announced recently (OPD, 1/9/61) and will be financed and constructed by Petroquimica Argentina, SA (PASA) an Argentine company owned in the United States.

The complex will consist of nine interrelated plants and will include two synthetic rubber plants; catalytic reformer and alkylation units for producing motor fuel and aviation alkylate for the Argentine government and benzene for chemical manufacturing; and three chemical facilities to make chemical intermediates, butadiene and styrene.

The installation's entire synthetic rubber output will be available to Argentine rubber products manufacturers previously dependent on imported materials.

—Continued on page 45

IN OFFICER'S POST: Raymond J. Lodge, promoted to vice-president of the new adhesives and chemicals division of Borden Chemical Company. He had been general manager of the old resins and chemicals department.

Merck Goes to France On Producing Venture

Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., has just made arrangements for local production of fine chemicals and ethical drugs in France. The company's Merck Sharp & Dohme International Division will be associated in a joint venture with Laboratories Delagrange, a French pharmaceutical maker.

The two firms have acquired 50-50 ownership of all shares of the French chemical firm, Synorga, SA, of Chenove, near Dijon. This unit has been renamed Compagnie Chimique Merck Sharp & Dohme, SA.

In addition, a jointly-owned pharmaceutical company, to be known as Laboratoires Merck Sharp & Dohme, SA, is being established in Paris.

The existing plant in Chenove will be expanded and modernized to adapt its

—Continued on page 50

PHS to Have New Chief: Heart Institute's Dr. Terry

Surgeon General Leroy E. Burney is to be replaced as head of the Public Health Service in the Kennedy administration by Dr. Luther L. Terry, presently assistant director of the National Heart Institute and a member of the faculty of the Johns Hopkins Medical School.

Dr. Terry's name is expected to be forwarded to the senate for confirmation this week.

Chemstrand Is to Be Monsanto's Very Own

Monsanto Chemical Company is going to become sole owner of Chemstrand Corporation—just as soon as it buys out its partner, American Viscose Corporation.

The way was cleared last week when stockholders of St. Louis, Mo.-based Monsanto and Philadelphia-headquartered Viscose voted approval.

Chemstrand, with general offices in New York, claims to be the nation's second largest producer of nylon and acrylic fibers. It was formed as a Monsanto-Viscose venture in 1949.

Corn Starch Breakthrough: A. E. Staley Scores

A production process for separating pure amylose and amylopectin fractions from ordinary dent corn—something long and eagerly sought by starch researchers—has been found by A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company.

This, says a spokesman for the Decatur, Ill., company, will make the fractions, now known only in laboratory quantities, commercially available for the first time.

The company has completed and put in operation at Decatur a pilot plant which is now fractionating starch. It is separating the two basic starch components "in semi-commercial quantities and in reasonable degrees of purity."

For amylose, a wide range of potential applications is envisioned in such fields as transparant film, plastics, coatings, fibers and filaments. The chemical is similar to cellulose, and "although different in molecular structure and physical properties, has the added advantage of being edible."

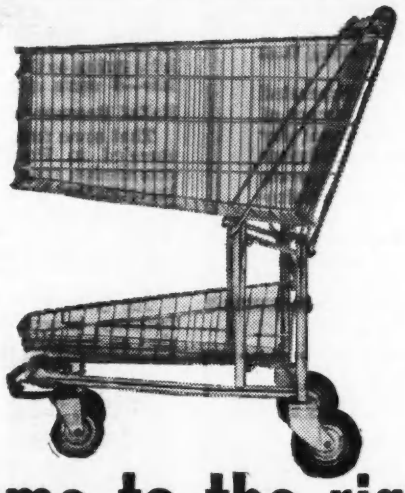
Initial use for the amylopectin fraction appears to be in the food industry, Staley says, where a large market already exists for amylopectin derived from waxy maize. Exploration is already under way into intermix possibilities in the whole range of industrial starch applications.

Staley's development comes as the culmination of several years of laboratory and preliminary research work. The company thinks it may prove to be the most important single achievement so far in a major research program launched in 1956.

But the discovery is one that will require some years of effort to bring to its ultimate development and much work re-

—Continued on page 37

Shopping for Surface-Active Agents?



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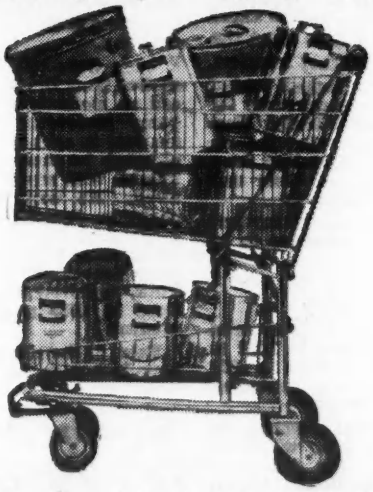

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Commercial Solvents offers two unusually versatile oil-soluble surface-active agents, Alkaterge-C and Alkaterge-T. They are being used in more and more industrial applications, solving a wide range of problems.

SOME SUGGESTED USES

1. Acid Acceptors
2. Anti-Foam Agents
3. Stripping Agents
4. Cleaners
5. Corrosion Prevention
6. Emulsifying Agents and Stabilizers
7. Dispersing Agents
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9. Pigment Dispersants
10. Pigment-Grinding Assistants
11. Wetting Agents for Hydrophilic Surfaces

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IN CANADA: McArthur Chemical Co. (1958) Ltd., Montreal • IN MEXICO: Comsolmex, S.A., Mexico 7, D.F.

HEADS SALES: David R. Eagleson, named sales manager of the fatty acid division of Emery Industries, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Fertilizer Use Outlook: Good and Even Better

Long range fertilizer demand looks good, and longer range looks even better. That is what they are saying at Business & Defense Services Administration, where an industry picture has been drawn up for the year just ended and for the new one under way.

Demand for all chemical fertilizers this year is expected to be slightly above that of a year ago. Furthermore, the industry

Shipments of Chemical Fertilizers

1960	*$1,220,000,000
1959	1,180,000,000
1958	1,063,000,000
1957	1,048,000,000
1956	1,007,000,000
1955	1,018,000,000
1954	992,000,000
1953	1,020,000,000
1952	950,000,000
1951	843,000,000
1950	729,000,000

* BDSA estimate.
Source: Bureau of Census.

is in a better inventory position than it was last year, and there appears to be no great need for an increase in rate of production.

However, the fertilizer people are optimistic about the long-range future because extensive expansion in capacity of

—Continued on page 49

Seaborg, Atomic Scientist, Named Chairman of AEC

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, chancellor of the University of California, has been selected by President Kennedy for the post of chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. He succeeds Dr. John A. McCone, who resigned with the outgoing Eisenhower Administration on January 20 although his term still had several more years to run.

Dr. Seaborg is a Nobel Prize winner in chemistry and has been identified primarily with scientific aspects of atomic work.

FDA Looks Ahead a Decade And Sees Itself Much Stronger In Enforcing Food, Drug Laws

What will 1971 be like for the food, chemical, drug and cosmetic industries in the area of pure food, drug and cosmetic law enforcement? Viewed through the eyes of Food & Drug Administration, it should look like this: greater emphasis on truth and informative labeling of the products of these industries, a big expansion of FDA's army of enforcement officers to ride herd on producers and distributors, and several times as much money again as is now available to see that they stay within the limits of the law.

These are the ten-year objectives of FDA, outlined in a special report made public by the agency last week. The report was prepared under the direction of FDA Commissioner George P. Larrick at the request of former Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare Arthur S. Flemming. It is a sort of follow-up to the 1955 study of the agency by the Citizens Advisory Committee for former Secretary Oveta Culp Hobby.

10-Year Figures Not Estimated

How many workers and how much money will be needed ten years from now is not estimated by FDA, but for a starter the agency figures that by 1966—five years from now—it should have about 4,900 people on its payroll and appropriations totaling more than $44.2 million. In 1957 the agency had 1,031 positions and appropriations of $5,779,000.

In the budget sent to the Capitol earlier in the week by the outgoing Eisenhower administration. FDA is well on its way towards achieving its goal.

Mr. Eisenhower recommended a 24 percent increase in FDA appropriations for fiscal 1962 to $25,462,000, pointing out that the agency would spend $22,729,000 of this amount during the year.

The Eisenhower budget for FDA, which is subject to change by the Kennedy administration before congress ever gets a chance to vote on it, allows $22,730,000 and 2,500 positions for regular law enforcement operations.

The budget proposes increases for regular law enforcement operations which will:

- Permit staff expansion substantially sufficient to keep pace with the recommendations of the 1955 report of the citizens committee.
- Finance a continuation of the scientific equipment and modernization pro-

—Continued on page 50

GSA Seeks Authority To Sell Nickel, Cobalt

General Services Administration is asking congress for authority to sell limited quantities of nickel and cobalt from the national stockpile no longer needed for national defense purposes.

At the same time, the agency announces that it plans to offer about 18,700 tons of surplus tin slag containing valuable columbium and tantalum for sale in about two months, and also is now soliciting proposals from industry for upgrading government-owned tungsten concentrates.

Congress is being asked to approve the sale of the nickel and cobalt items be-

—Continued on page 38

HEADS COMPANY: Edward Tarnell, named president of Roger Williams Technical & Economic Services, Inc., Princeton, N.J. Roger Williams, jr., former president, retains chairmanship of the board.

Fishmeal Situation: Industry, FAO Worried

The world is making more fishmeal than it is using: therefore the producers are beginning to worry about it. And, worrying right along with them is F. E. Popper, of the Food & Agricultural Organization of the United Nations.

Here is what Mr. Popper, who is chief of the economic branch of FAO's fisheries division, has on his mind:

"In the last two years the utilization of fishmeal has not kept pace with expanding production. As a result, stocks have accumulated and during 1960 production had to be reduced in a number of coun-

—Continued on page 50

Anderson-Prichard Opens Memphis Solvent Terminal

Anderson-Prichard Oil Corporation, Oklahoma City, Okla., has opened a new petroleum products terminal in Memphis, Tenn. The facility makes available to industries in that area the company's complete line of industrial petroleum solvents and chemical solvents.

Ted Grays, a chemical engineer with industrial solvents experience, has been named manager of the new facility.

Sulfuric Acid Set To See Weakness Turn to Strength

The drop in use that sulfuric acid took during the last part of 1960 won't mean a thing during the first part of 1961. So say industry men. They are confident that last year's late dip is already pointing upward, and will continue that way for at least the quarter.

Their feelings are being made known right now by Business & Defense Services Administration, whose chemical and rubber division has just issued an outlook for the future and a review of the past.

Many Uses to Show Strength

A number of uses are expected to show a good deal more strength during the coming year. Here are the ones industry men are banking on particularly: iron and steel pickling, ammonium sulfate manufacture, light oil refining, production of phosphoric acid and concentrated phosphatic fertilizers, aluminum sulfate, hydrofluoric acid, chemicals, uranium and detergents.

Sulfuric Acid Production

1960	*17,800,000 short tons
1959	17,609,000 short tons
1958	15,950,000 short tons
1957	16,460,000 short tons
1956	16,495,000 short tons
1955	16,255,000 short tons
1954	14,376,000 short tons
1953	14,003,000 short tons
1952	13,310,000 short tons
1951	13,372,000 short tons
1950	13,029,000 short tons

Above figures are for gross production, including spent acid used for fortification.
* BDSA estimate.
Source: Bureau of Census.

Industry is planning a number of new acid facilities for 1961, and the estimate is that this will add about 1.5 million short tons to the nation's capacity.

The majority of the new capacity being added is for captive use in the manufacture of wet phosphoric acid and superphosphates. Most of these new facilities will be located in Florida, the midwest, or the western states. Contact-type acid is expected to show further growth, while

—Continued on page 45

Interior Picks N.C. Site For Saline Water Facility

Department of the Interior has selected Wrightsville Beach, N. C., as the site of the east coast saline water conversion demonstration plant authorized by Public Law 85-883.

The North Carolina location was recommended by a special site selection board from more than fifty east coast cities and communities which had asked to be considered.

Dr. A. L. Miller, director of the office of saline water, says the plant will use a freezing process designed to convert sea water to fresh at an anticipated rate of 250,000 to 350,000 gallons per day.

Association Meetings

American Chemical Society, national meeting, St. Louis, Mo., March 21-30.

American Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute, western regional meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, February 9.

American Institute of Chemical Engineeds, annual meeting and petrochemical exposition, Municipal Auditorium, New Orleans, La., February 25-March 1.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual convention, Sherman hotel, Chicago, April 23-28.

American Society of Perfumers, annual symposium, Essex House, New York, April 13.

Chemical Buyers Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, midwinter conference, Commodore hotel, New York, February 2.

Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 25-27.

Chemical Market Research Association, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., February 15-17.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 15-17.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, March 15-16, annual outing, Bedford Springs hotel, Bedford Springs, Pa., May 24-25.

Compressed Gas Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 23-25.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades Association, annual banquet, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 2.

Eastern Pest Control Operators' Conference, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass., January 25-27.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Savoy-Hilton hotel, New York, May 14-17.

National Plant Food Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-14.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, central regional meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 13-15; western regional meeting, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, February 20-21; annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., April 30-May 3.

Plastics Exposition, sponsored by the Society of the Plastics Industry, Coliseum, New York, June 5-9.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 14-17.

Purdue Pest Control Operators' Conference, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., January 23-27.

Salesmen's Association of American Chemical Industry, annual induction meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, January 26.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, Perkin medal dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, February 3.

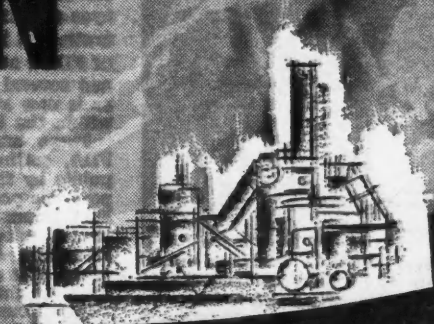
Society of Plastics Engineers, annual technical conference, Shoreham and Park-Sheraton hotels, Washington, D. C., January 24-27.

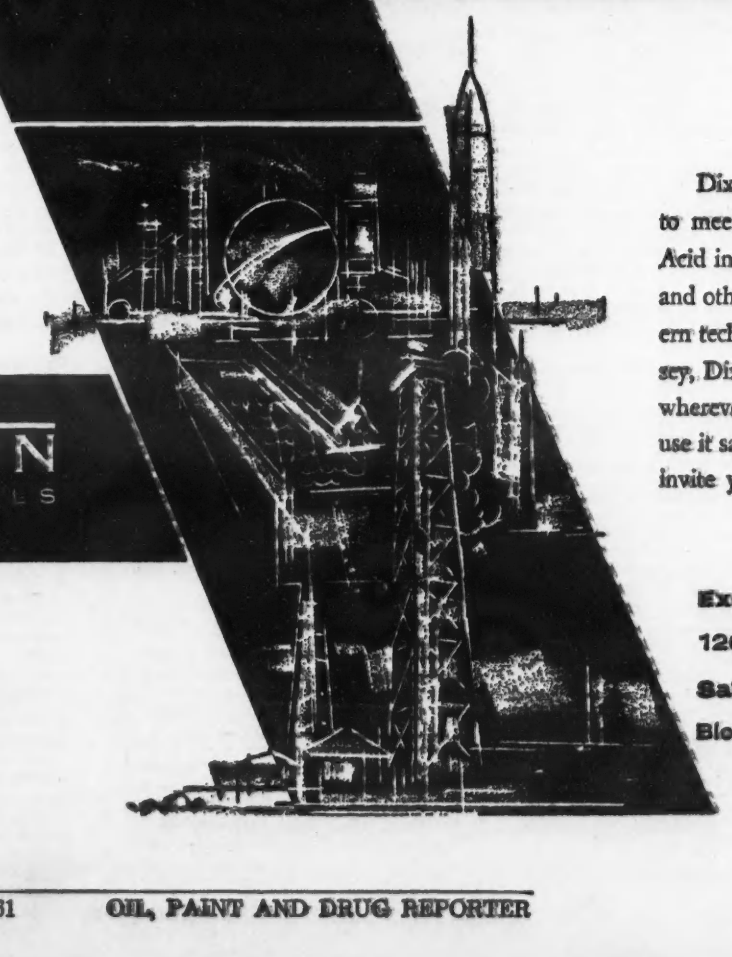
Society of the Plastics Industry, reinforced plastics conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 7-9; western section conference, del Coronado hotel, Coronado, Calif., April 20-21; national conference, Commodore hotel, New York, June 5-9.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, February 16.

Toilet Goods Association, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 9-11.

DIXON goes NATIONAL with HF





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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, January 20 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.40
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldehyde prices 1c. higher in West.
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld, lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller tots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
USP bbls. 225-lb dms. any quantity lb. .90 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .92 - —
Acetic acid, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80% bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 10 45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 18.75 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E... 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, tanks, dlvd. E .... 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14 - —
Acetic anhydride prices 1c. higher in West.
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .08 - —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .32 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, 200-lb. dms., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
100-lb dms. 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.22 - —
Acetophenone, cns., dms ..... lb. 42 - 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .45 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., t.l. (min. 23,000 lbs.), frt. adjusted lb. 1.30 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis .. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
dms., 100-lb. lots, same basis .... lb. 1.54 - 1.57
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.i., duty and freight extra lb. .20 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .25½- .31
Acetylene tetrabromide, 16-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works lb. .53 - —
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, cryst. (20 mesh), powd. (80 mesh), 250-lb. dms., c.l., pt. of shipt lb. .56¼- —
USP 10% starch granulation, 12-50 mesh, white, 250-lb. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .56¼ —
(Pink and green granulations 5c. per lb. higher.)
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N.Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —

ACIDS

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .36¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .31 - —
Acrylamide, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works. lb. .58 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .60 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd ..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .40 - —
tech., esterification, tanks, frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
tech., polymerization, tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .23 - —

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Adeps lanae (see lanolin).
Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
powd., 30 mesh., fib. dms lb 2.40 - —
dl-Alanine, dms. 100-lbs or more, f.o.b works lb 5.25 - —
dms., 1-99 lbs., same basis lb.10 00 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd lb. .99 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.04 - —

ALCOHOLS

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aletris root, bgs ..... lb. 1.50 1.75
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.45 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies

Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 -38.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 6.55
2½% dms frt alld. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .32½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb cbys 5,005 lbs or more, works lb. 1.50 - —
55-lb cbys., 1,045 to 4,... lbs works lb. 1.55 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs works lb. 1.60 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isothiocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb 2.75 3.43
NF, bots. lb 3.00 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms ..... lb 70 1.30
Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb. .35 - .40
powd cs ..... lb nil .55
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .75 - —
powd., kgs. ..... lb. .85 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	p-	para
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
		equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
approx.	approximately	exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
artif.	artificial	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
		ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
Atl.	Atlantic	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
Be.	Baume	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bgs.	bags	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bls.	bales	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
bots.	bottles	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
b.p.	boiling point	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
		grd.	ground	reg.	regular
b.r.	boiling range	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
bxs.	boxes			ret.	returnable
C.	centigrade	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
cbys.	carboys	imp.	imported	s.d.	single distilled
CD	completely denatured	incl.	included	S E.	southeast
		indust.	industrial	sec.	secondary
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	kgs.	kegs	secs.	seconds
		l-	laevo	s.g.	specific gravity
cks.	casks	lacq.	lacquer	shipt.	shipment
c.l.	carlots	lb.	pound	soln.	solution
cns.	cans	l.c.l.	less carlots	s.u.	standard unit
coml.	commercial	l.t.l.	less truckload	syn.	synthetic
conc.	concentrated	liq.	liquid	tanks.	railroad tankcars
CP	chemically pure	mfrs.	manufacturers	tech.	technical
cps.	centipoises	m-	meta	tert-	tertiary
cryst.	crystalline	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	t.l.	truckloads
cs	cases	min.	minimum	t.w.	tankwagons
ctns.	cartons	m.p.	melting point	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cyls.	cylinders	N-	nitrogen		
d-	dextro	n-	normal	vis.	viscosity
dbl.	double	nat.	natural	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
denat.	denatured	neut	neutral		
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled	NF	National Formulary	W.	west
		NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	whse.	warehouse
dl-	dextro-laevo			w.w.	water-white
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Alpha, USP, bbls., dms., bgs. .... lb. 2.55 - 2.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Lump, dms., works .... 100 lbs 5.05 - —
Powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs 5.20 - —
USP, burnt., dms ..... lb. .20 .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¼ .08
Alum potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Lump, dms., works .... 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
Powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms ..... lb. .20 .21
USP hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¼ .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0535- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .056 .0630
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls. t.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
dms., t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 21.50 - —
Soln., 32° cbys., c.l., works lb. .0495- —
cbys., t.c.l., works lb. .0570- .1000
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .31 .33
Aluminum fluoride tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .16¼ —
bgs., t.c.l. works lb. .17¼ .19¼
bulk, c.l. basis 80% ..... lb. .14½- —
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
containers extra, t.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0370- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb lots same basis lb. .0395- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb lots same basis lb. .0495- —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0330- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. 79½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works. lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd., (see Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99½% + 30-lb ingots, 10,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb. .2310- —
50-lb. pigs, 10,000-lb lots, frt alld. lb. .26 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .71 - —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .48½- —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.13 - —
Standard grade, dms lb. .83 - —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or more
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms. lb. .45 - —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 41.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 44.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.30 - 8.30
USP, gran., 400-lb. dm., works. lb. .30 - —
USP, powd., dms., works ..... lb. .27 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.35 1.60
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.15 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.15 - 3.85
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lbs. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dm., frt. alld lb. 3.25 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. E. of Rockies ton. 92.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald. E. of Rockies ton. 94.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies. ton. 95.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal., gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, 100-lb. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works. lb. 1.90 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton. 325 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 22.86 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 24.11 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 —

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works lb .43 .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF gran., dms., c.l. t.l. frt equald lb .44 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb .46 - —
Ammonium carbonate, USP lump, dms c.l lb .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, white tech., fine gran. bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 6.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.00 8.45
USP gran. 250 lb dm lb .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate dibasic 250-lb. dm f.o.b works lb .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate)
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride)
Ammonium gluconate tech., 200-lb. dm f.o.b works E lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqeous)
Ammonium iodide NF, 25-lb jar, f.o.b works lb 4.26 - —
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt alld lb .20½- —
dms. t.t.l. frt. alld lb .21½- —
tanks frt alld lb .19½- —
Ammonium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 3.25 —
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.40 3.65
Ammonium linoleate, 80% dms., works lb .50 .55

Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., 400-lb. dms., 15,000-lbs. works, lb 1.22 - —
400-lb dms., 2,000-lb contracts, works lb 1.23 - —
400-lb. dms., works lb 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs., f.o.b. works ton 67.00 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va. ton 48.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $3 ton base price. ton 70.00 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .28½- —
Tech., powd., 200-lb. dm., same basis lb. .28½- —
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs 15.27 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs 16.52 -18.52
Ammonium pentaborate powder $1c per ton higher in bags.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works lb .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb .10 - —
Dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms lb .46 - —
Dibasic, tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb .09¼- —

Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb .12¼- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb .19 —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb .20½- .27
Ammonium sulfate, standard granular, bulk, f.o.b works, base price ton 32.00 - —
Ammonium sulfate, standard, gran., purif., c.l., 100-lb bgs., f.o.b. works lb .08½- —
Large granular, bulk, c.l. works ton 35.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
Tech., bulk, c.l., t.l., works ton 52.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. l.t.l. works 100 lbs 3.20 5.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt equald., 100% basis, ton 160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Ammonium thiocyanate tech. cryst. dms. c.l. works lb .20 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb .22 .26
Tech, soln., 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb .17¼- —
Ammonium thioglycolate, comi., 55-gal. dms., ton lots, 100% basis lb 1.15 - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic dms lb. 17.50 -23.50
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic dms lb 4.50 6.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, 6b dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 15.00 —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms. lb 4.20 5.60
d-Amphetamine sulfate, 6b. dms. lb. 15.00 -17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, 6b. dms., lb. 4.20 5.60

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist. from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt alld E of Rockies lb .18½- .19.,
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .20 - .20½
tanks, same basis lb .16 - .16½
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd lb .19 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb .16½- —
tech., dms., c.l. dlvd. lb .17 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb .14½- —
Amyl acetate, syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .19 —
dms., c.l. dlvd. lb .20½- —
tanks, dlvd lb .16½- —
Amyl alcohol ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd).
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .43½- —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .45½- —
ex pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .19 —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb .16½- —
Amyl alcohol, primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb .21¾- —
tanks, frt alld lb .17¾- —
Sec-synthetic dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb .19 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb .17 —
Tert-synthetic, dms. c.l. frt. alld E lb .17 —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld E lb .18½- —
tanks, frt alld E lb .14½- —
Amyl alcohol 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .43 —
tanks, works lb .39½- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb .65 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .70 —
tanks works lb .60 —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb 1.00 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb 1.70 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms. c.l. works, lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29 - —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms. lb .71 —
Amyris oil, dms lb 1.00 - —
Anethol, tech., dms. lb .80 .92
USP, cns., dms lb 1.05 —
Angelica root, bls lb .90 - 1.00
Angelica root oil, bots lb. 120.00 140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb 120.00 -130.00
Aniline dms., c.l., frt. alld lb 20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb 21 - —
tanks, frt alld lb 18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l. t.l., 20,000 lbs. min., frt alld lb .33 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .35 —
Anise oil, USP, dms lb 1.75 3.00
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .24 —
Spanish, bgs lb. .24 —
Anisic aldehyde, dms lb 1.50 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .80 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l. f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb 1.15 —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .73 - —
Electrical grade, bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb 1.10 —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines, lb. .29 —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .28 —
Prices of antimony oxide are 2% higher west of the Rockies.
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. .23 —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb., dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dm., same basis lb. .74½- —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 25-oz. lots oz. 35.60 —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .55 .70
Arabic gum, amber sorts, 10 bgs. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls lb. .27 - .30
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins, 100 oz. or more oz. 4.00 - —
l-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 90.00 - —
l-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 64.80 - —
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb .75 —
Aromatic petroleum solvents (see Solvent Naphtha, petroleum, aromatic).
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .0.31 - —
Arsenic trioxide, NF, powd., dms., 300-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l. works lb 06½- .07¼
Arsenous acid, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. lb. 2.85 - —
Asafetida gum, cns lb. .36 - .40
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .75 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 86.00 - —
7D, c.l (30 tons), mines ton 75.00 - —
7F, c.l (30 tons), mines ton 71.00 - —
7H, c.l (30 tons), mines ton 61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 43.00 - —
7RF, c.l (30 tons), mines ton 44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 41.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher
Ascorbic acid, USP, dms., 100-kilos. kilo. 6.80 - —
dms., less than 100-kilos kilo. 7.05 - —
Ash, black (see Barium sulfide)
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton 43.00 - —
ex-whse, 5 tons or more, N. Y., N. J. ton 89.50 - —
select, brilliant black, 340°-360°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines. ton 46.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 43.00 - —
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09½- —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton 21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton 20.00 - —

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Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins ..... oz. 6.50 - 7.50
Atropine sulfate USP, bots ..... oz. 8.25 - 8.75
Azelaic acid, bgs., c.l., divd. .... lb. .40 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis ..... lb. .41 - —

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.25 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs lb. 1.00 1.10
Barbital, NF 100-lb dms., f.o.b. works lb. 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF. 100-lb dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton. 111.50 - —
bgs. smaller lots, works ton. 126.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb .32 .41
Barium chloride anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 176.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton. 196.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms., 400-lbs., works lb. .23 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
Barium chromate, bgs. frt. equald. lb. .38 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs. c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 208.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., t.l., frt equald ton. 218.00 - —
Barium monohydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 11.25 - —
bgs., t.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 11.75 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls. c.l. t.l. dlvd lb. .16 - —
bbls., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd. dms., c.l. t.l., frt equald ton 275.00 - —
dms. t.c.l., t.t.l. frt equald ton. 285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms. frt equald. lb .20 —
Barium stearate, ctns. c.l. frt. alld. lb .41 - —
ctns., t.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray 100-lb dm. lb. .19 - —
Barium sulfide, dms. c.l. works. ton. 100.00 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ton. 110.00 - —
Barytes, southern off-color, bgs. mines ton 30.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton. 30.00 - —
white, water-grd paper bgs. c.l. St. Louis ton. 60.00 -60.25
paper bgs. ex whse New York ton. 84.85 —
Battery acid, cbys. c.l., works, t. 100 lbs 2.35 —
cbys. t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 2.65 -10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 7.00 -10.00
Bay oil NF Puerto Rican 50-55%, cns lb. 3.25 - —
55-60%, cns. ..... lb. 3.60 - —
NF, West Indian, 50-55% cns dms. lb. 3.75 - —
Bayberry wax, bgs lb .65 .70
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs .. lb. .54 - .55
Brazilian, bgs. ..... lb. .58 - .59
Central American, bgs. ..... lb. .57 - .58
Chilean, bgs. lb. .59 Nom
Refd. USP, bleached white, bricks 100-lb. ctns lb. .67 - .69
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns . lb. .66 - .68
yellow bricks 100-lb ctns lb .59 .61
yellow, slabs, 100-lb ctns lb .58 - .60
Belladonna leaf, bls lb .24 .26
Belladonna root, bls lb .28 - .35
Bentonite, dom 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 14.00 - —
Imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton. 95.20 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton. 99.00 - —
Imp. Italian, white, low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton. 93.40 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots ex whse ton. 97.16 - —
Benzal chloride cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF dms lb .80 - 1.05
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .47 —
dms. t.c.l lb. .48 —
Benzene, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Baton Rouge, La ..... gal. .34 - —
Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .34 - —
Birmingham district gal. .34 - —
Chicago district ... gal. .34 - —
Cleveland district .... gal. .34 - —
Geneva Utah ..... gal. .34 —
Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .34 - .40
Johnstown Pa gal. .34 - —
Benzene, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Lorain, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Middletown, Ohio .... gal. .34 - —
Mennequa, Colo. .... gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .34 - —
Port Arthur, Tex. .... gal. .34 - —
Benzene, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
St. Louis, Mo. District gal. .34 - —
[illegible] Point Md gal .34 —
Syracuse, N. Y. ..... gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute Ind ... gal .34 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ... gal .34 - —
Lackawanna N Y. gal .34 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .34 - —
Benzene hexachloride 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, bgs., c.l. t.l., consignment, dlvd. gamma-unit. .0075- —
bgs., c.l. t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit. .0065- —
Tech., low gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd gamma-unit. .0075- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit. .0056- —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.20 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. 2.55 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. 3.40 - —
Benzocaine, dms., 100-lbs., frt alld. lb. 3.25 - —
Benzoic acid, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - .37
dms., t.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .29 - .41
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. .50 —

BENZOL
Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs. ..... lb. .32 —
Benzophenone, dms ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Benzotriazole, tech. dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 1.95 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb lots or more, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
cbys., smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
cbys., t.c.l., same basis lb .23 - —
tanktrucks, divd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb lots, works lb. .98 - 1.06
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .54 - —
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. ..... lb. .54 - —
Tech., dms., divd. lb. 47½- .55
Benzyl benzoate, USP, 40-lb. dms. lb. .62 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., dms., c.l., f.o.b. frt. equald. lb. .23 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - —
tanktrucks, divd., Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzyl cinnamate, cns. ..... lb 3.30 3.60
N-Benzyl-N,N-dimethylamine, 50 dms., frt. alld lb. 1.25 - —
12-49 dms., same basis ..... lb. 1.35 - —
1-11 dms., same basis ..... lb. 1.90 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. ..... lb. 8.20 - 8.30
Benzyl propionate, bots ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Benzyl salicylate, bots ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Benzylidine chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb. 56.50 - —
Berberine hydrochloride, bots lb. 56.50 - —
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 11.00 -12.00
Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphtholamine).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride tech.).
Biotin cryst. bots gram. 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns. ..... lb. 1.50 1.90
Rectified, cns. ..... lb 1.75 2.00

Bismuth chloride, fars. ..... lb. 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms. ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.08
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots .... lb. 2.95 - —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., 250-lb. dm. lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth oxychloride, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.43 - —
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP 150-lb. dm lb. 3.70 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works. lb. 3.98 - —
Bismuth subiodide fib dms lb. 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, 100-lb. dm, f.o.b. works lb. 4.15 - —
Bismuth trioxide, 100-lb. dms., f.o.b. works lb. 4.40 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000-lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000 lbs., same basis lb. .31 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .32½- —
Blackberry root bark, bls ..... lb. .50 .55

BLACK PIGMENTS
Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton. 160.00 —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton. 170.00 —
bgs., t.c.l., New York whse ton. 215.00 —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs., New York unit-ton 5.50 —
Bloodroot, bls. ..... lb .65 .90

BLUE PIGMENTS
Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms lb. 2.05 - —
Peruvian, dms. ..... lb 1.65 —
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb 1.75 —
Resinated, bbls. lb 1.50 —
Bone black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .1750- .2225
t.c.l., works lb .1950- .2425
Pacific coast bone black prices 3¼c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed works, t. ton. 80.00 —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip (see Calcium phosphate tribasic)
Borax, tech. anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 92.00 —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago .. 100 lbs. 7.67 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis .. 100lbs. 8.91 -10.91
bulk, c.l., works ton. 83.00 —

Two Cyanamid aniline plants, located at Willow Island, West Virginia, and Bound Brook, New Jersey, assure you of convenient uninterrupted aniline service. The new fluid-bed catalytic process has been producing aniline of consistently high purity for over two years in accordance with the following specifications:

Distillation Range	
Over-all	1.0°C. Max.
95% (2.5-97.5 ml.)	0.5°C. Max.
Nitrobenzene	2 p.p.m. Max.
Freezing Point (dry)	–6.20°C. Min.
Color	
% Transmission	95% Min.
APHA Scale	100 Max.

Cyanamid's specifications for aniline provide unsurpassed standards in purity, color and quality from the nation's leading aniline supplier. The product is available in drums and tank cars. For more information, call your nearest Cyanamid Intermediates office.

CYANAMID

AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
Intermediates Department
Bound Brook, New Jersey

Sales Offices: Cleveland, Ohio; Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Penna.; Chicago, Ill.; Los Angeles, Calif.

Borax, tech., gran., decahydrate, 99¼% bgs. c.l., works ton 50.00 - —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.31 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 6.56 - 8.56
bulk c.l. works ton 43.50 —
pentahydrate 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 64.50 —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.12 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 7.37 - 9.37
bulk, c.l., works ton 58.00 —
USP powd. bgs. c.l. works ton 54.00 —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.57 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 7.82 - 9.82

Bordeaux powder tribasic bgs. c.l. dlvd lb .24 —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb .26 —

Boric acid tech. anhyd 99.9% bgs., c.l. works ton 335.00 —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 21.27 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 22.52 - 24.52
cryst. 99.9% bgs. c.l. works ton 163.50 —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 11.67 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 12.92 - 14.92

Boric acid, tech., cryst., 99.8% dms. c.l., works ton 188.50 —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 13.17 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 14.42 - —

Boric acid, gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton 112.00 - —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.78 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 10.03 - 12.03
dms. c.l. works ton 137.00 —
dms. ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 10.29 - —
dms. smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 11.54 - —
bulk c.l. works ton 106.00 —
powd., bgs., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 10.45 - 12.45
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 10.71 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 11.96 - —
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.

Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 - —

Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.70 - —

Boron trifluoride, gas, cyls., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —

Brimstone (see Sulfur).

Broenner's acid, bbls. lb. 1.53 - —

Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .32 - —
cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms. c.l., t.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ —

Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb 48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb 47 - —

Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 5-gal. cby., frt. equald lb. 1.95 - —
bots lb. 5.25 5.35

Brucine, cns. oz Nominal

Brucine sulfate, NF, cns. 1.45 1.75

Buchu leaves, bbls. lb. .70 .75

BROWN PIGMENTS

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, Iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene (etd cyls. c.l., refy lb 21 —
cyls., l.c.l., refy lb 22 —
tanks, dlvd lb .12¾- —

Butene-1 tanks works lb 0625- —

Butene-2 tanks works lb 0570- —

n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .17 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .18½ —
tanks, same basis lb .14½ —
Syn. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .17 —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .18½ —
tanks, same basis lb .14½ —

sec-Butyl acetate syn. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .14¾ —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .16¼ —
tanks, same basis lb .12¼ —

n-Butyl acrylate, dms. c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb. .37½ —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .38½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —

n-Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .19½ —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15½ —

n-Butyl alcohol, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½ —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½ —

Sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½ —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ —

n-Butyl alcohol, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., dlvd E lb. .16 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ —

Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).

Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38¼ —

n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 —
tanks, works lb. .33¼ —

Butyl lactate, dms., c.l. frt. alld. E. Rockies lb. .42½ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —

Butyl laurate, dms., works lb. .37½ —

Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½ —

Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —

Butyl phenylacetate, dms. lb. 4.50 - 4.60

Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).

Butyl stearate, dms. c.l., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .27¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼ - —

Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tri-butylamine).

tert-Butylamine, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .47½ - —
tc., t.t., same basis lb. .45 - —

Butylated hydroxyanisole, food grade dms. dlvd. lb 4.75 - —

6-tert-Butyl m cresol (see Mono-tert-butyl m cresol)

Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p cresol)

1,3 Butylene glycol dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd lb .20½ - —
dms. l.c.l., t.t.l., f.o.b works lb .22 - —
tanks dlvd lb .18 - —

p-tert Butylphenol bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb .27½ - —
bgs. c.l. works lb .28½ - —

Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .22 - —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb .23½ - —
tanks dlvd lb. 19½ - —

Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .34 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .34½ - —
tanks same basis lb .32½ - —

Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate)

Butyrolactone dms. c.l. t.l. works. lb 40 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb 43 - —

n-Butyronitrile, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .56½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .57½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .54 - —

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).

Cadmium CP red dark shade, bbls., frt alld E of Rockies lb 5.55 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.65 - —
medium shade, bbls. same basis lb 5.30 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.90 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.30 - —
Yellow all shades, bbls. frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. 2.95 - —

Cadmium chloride, 400-lb. dms., f.o.b. shipping point lb. 1.49 - —

Cadmium iodide 25-lb fib dms lb 6.75 7.00

Cadmium metal ingots or sticks, ton lots, cs., dlvd lb. 1.60 - —

Cadmium nitrate, purif. cryst., 400-lb. dms., less than 5,000 lbs., f.o.b. shipping point, lb. .89 - —
400-lb. dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .87 - —

Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade bbls., frt alld E. of Rockies lb. 1.70 - —

Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.92 - —
Red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
Red, maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.08 - —

Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. 2.81 - —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb. 1.63 - —

Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.61 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.53 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.28 - —
Red, medium-light shade bbls., same basis lb. 2.05 - —

Cadmium-selenide, lithopone, yellow, all shades bbls frt alld E. of Rockies lb. 1.24 - —

Caffeine, NF citrated, dms 100-lb lots or more lb 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb 2.10 - —

Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst. hydrous, dms. 100-lb lots or more lb 1.96 - —

Caffeine, USP, syn., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst. hydrous dms 100-lb lots or more lb 1.96 —

Cajuput oil, native cns. lb 1.75 2.00
Redist. USP cns lb 1.90 2.10

Calamine USP dms lb .34 —

Calamus oil bots lb 12.00 20.00

Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots works gram .54 —
1-10 kilo lots gram .55 —

Calciferol in edible oil (see Viosterol).

Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate fib dms. 100 lbs or more frt adjusted lb 3.10 - —

Calcium bromide NF bars 100 lbs. or more lb. 1.10 - —

Calcium carbide standard generator size, 600-lb dms. c.l., dlvd ton 149.00 —

Calcium carbonate, nat., dry grd. air floated, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l works ton 10.50 —

Calcium carbonate, chalk, whiting, 325 mesh bgs c.l works ton 32.00 -34.00
water-grd. ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 —
10 to 20 microns bgs. c.l. works ton 17.00 18.00

Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 -38.50
bgs. c.l., works ton 45.00 53.50
medium bgs. c.l., works ton 38.00 —
bgs., l.c.l. works ton 48.00 53.00

Calcium carbonate, surface treated, bgs. c.l., works ton 42.00 44.00
bgs., l.c.l. works ton 57.00 59.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton 117.50 167.50
bgs l.c.l. works ton 137.50 -187.50

Calcium chloride conc. flake or pellet 94-97% paper bgs., c.l. works, frt equald ton 39.30 - —
Flake, 77-80% paper ogs., c.l., works, frt equald ton 32.00 —
Liquor, 40% tanks frt equald ton 12.50 —
Powd., 77% min., paper bgs. c.l., works frt equald ton 37.00 —
Purif., gran dms lb .27 —

Calcium chloride solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton 30.50 - —
dms., l.c.l. works frt equald ton 36.00 -73.00

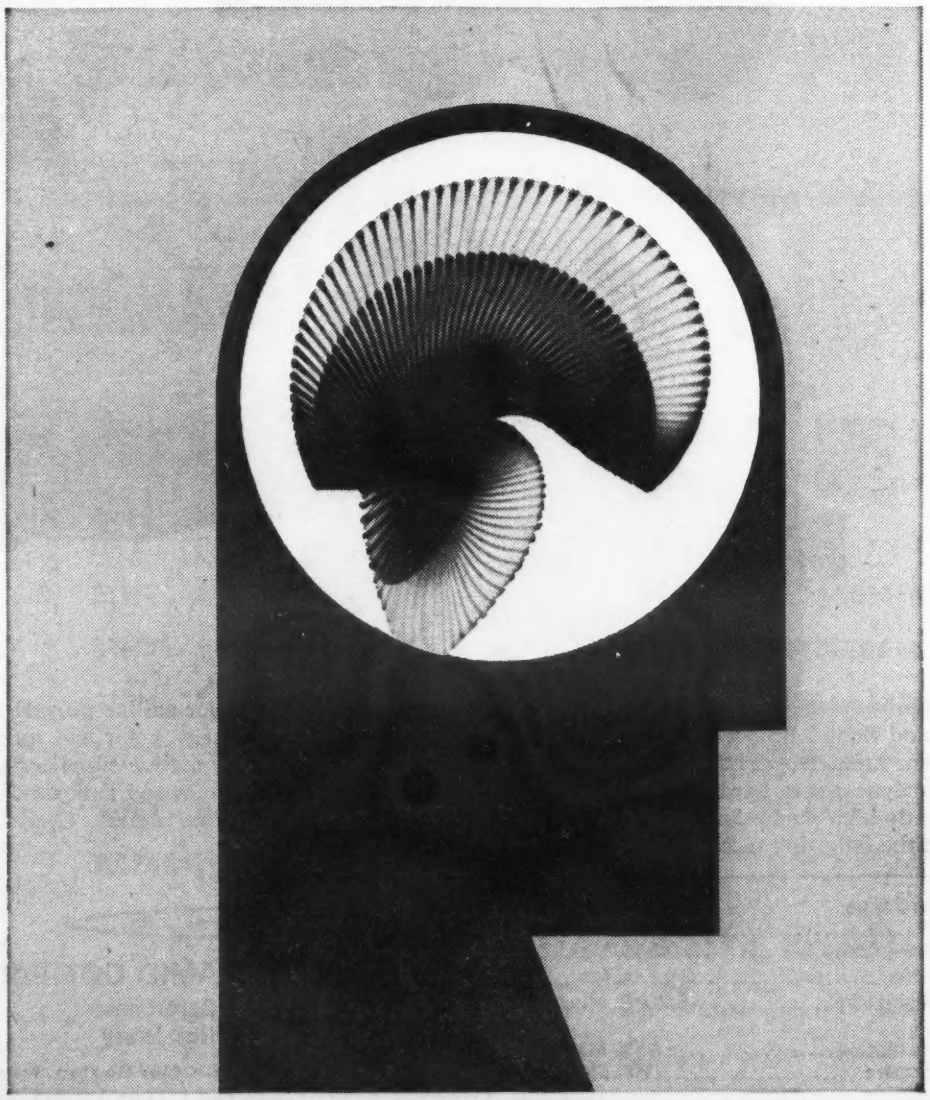
USP gran. dms. lb 32 —

Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd lb .37 —

Calcium cyanide dms., c.l. dlvd E. of Rockies lb .20 —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .24 .55

Calcium cyclamate 100-lb dms lb 1.95 —

Calcium gluconate, USP, AA grade, 100-lb dm. ton lb 73½ —
USP powd. 100-lb dm. ton lb .66½ —



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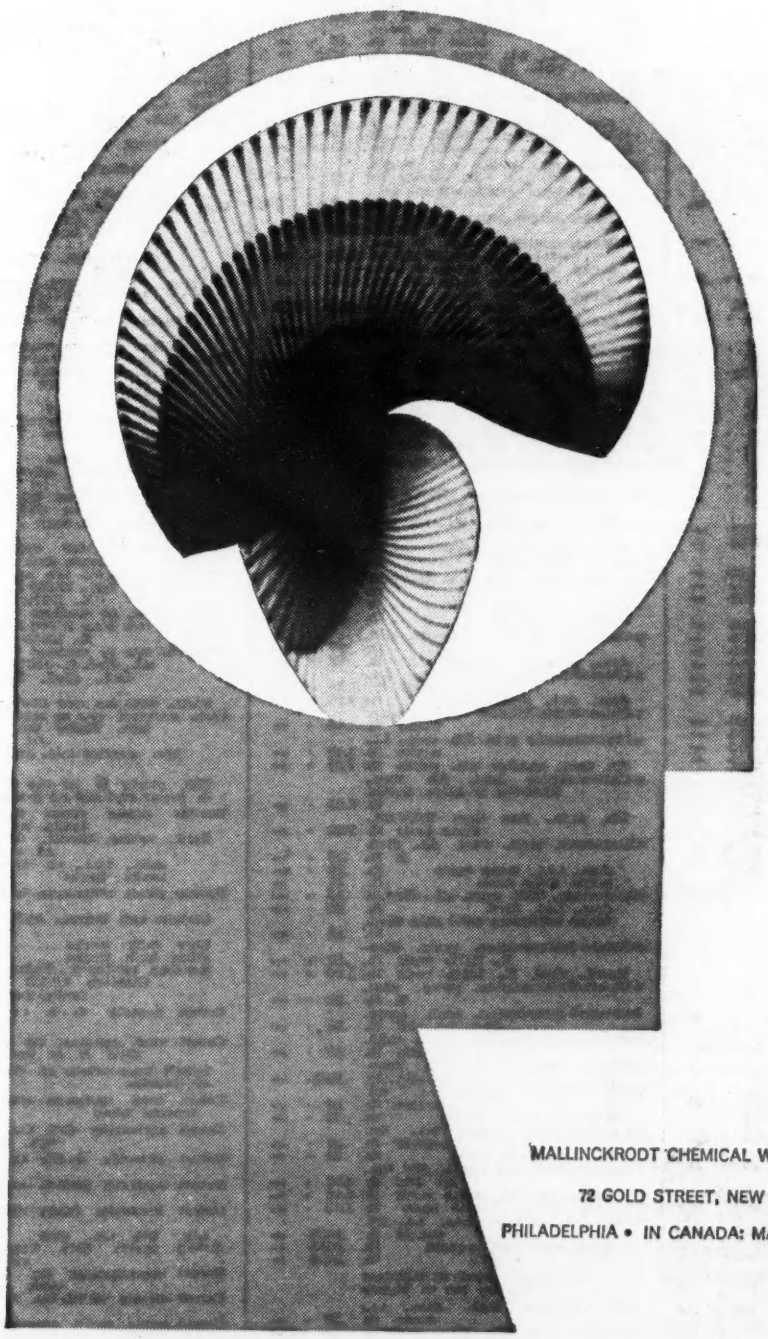

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as a spur to
greater
achievement,
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of today
the potential
of tomorrow.
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our standards-
tomorrow we
exceed them.
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Calcium hydride lump dms. works lb 3.20 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, gran. 45-lb. cs., dlvd E. of Rockies cs 23.85 25.60
100-lb dms. same basis dm 33.30 36.55
Calcium hypophosphite dms. 1,000-lb lots lb 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, 25-lb. jars, works lb. 4.27 - —
Calcium lactate NF dms., f.o.b. works lb 43 - .46
Calcium mandelate USP, 150-lb dm., works lb 3.25 - —
Calcium naphthenate, liq. 4% Ca., dms. frt equald lb .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, USP jars, 1 kilo or more kilo 35.00 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate)
Calcium phenosulfonate dms lb 1.24 1.25
Calcium phosphate dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 16.00 - —
Dibasic feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., Bonnie, Fla., frt. equald ton 81.00 - —
bgs. c.l. t.l., f.o.b Texas City works ton 75.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ton 96.00 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, feed grade, 21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 97.65 - —
bgs. l.c.l. frt equald ton 107.65 - —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bgs., c.l., prices.
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb lots, frt equald, 100 lbs 7.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs 7.95 - —
Tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 9.25 - —
bgs. l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs 10.00 - —
Calcium propionate, any quantity, dms., dlvd E of Rockies lb. 34½- —
Prices W of Rockies 3c. per lb more.
Calcium phytate bgs., 50 lbs or more f.o.b N Y lb .39 - —
Calcium resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb .45 - —
Calcium silicate hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb .06½- —
Calcium silicate paint grade (see Wollastonite)
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. lb .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb .40 - .44
Calomel, NF mild, powd., dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b works lb 4.32 - —
NF mild, precip., dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b works lb 5.67 - —
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms incl., c.l., works lb .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis lb .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb .12½- —
Camphene chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb 3.63 3.70
Camphor, syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more, lb .45 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb .53 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb .54 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots, lb .80 - —
ctns., 500-lb. lots lb .81 - —
ctns., smaller lots lb .82 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb .35 - .55
White, dms. lb .26 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns. lb 5.00 6.50
Rectified, cns lb 7.25 10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs lb .57 - .58
Refd., pure, bgs lb .62 - .63
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c higher
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb 1.00 - —
powd., bgs. lb 1.15 - —
Russian, bgs. lb 2.00 2.15
powd., bgs. lb 2.15 2.30
Capric acid, dms lb. .27¼- .29¾
tanks lb. .24¾- —
Caprolatam monomer, bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b works lb 52 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb 57 - —
tanks, same basis lb 49 - —
Capryl alcohol 85% dms. c.l., t.l., works lb .19 - —
dms., t.l., same basis lb 19½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb 16½- —
Sec. 92-99% dms. c.l. f.o.b. works lb .22 - —
dms. l.c.l., f.o.b. works lb .23 - —
tanks, f.o.b works lb 19½- —
Caprylic acid, dms lb. .27¼- .29¾
tanks lb. .24¾- —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin NF from dom pepper, dms lb 4.00 - —
NF, from African pepper, dms lb 4.50 - —
Caraway oil, NF, dms lb. 3.75 - —
Caraway seed Danish, bgs. lb 16 - —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .18 - —
Polish, bgs lb 17¼- —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls. ton lots, works lb 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, cubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb .08 - —
bgs. c.l., works lb .08½- —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb 16¼- —
Carbon black, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb .08¾- —
ctns. l.c.l., whse lb .13½- —
Carbon black, high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb .07¼- —
bgs. c.l., works lb .07¾- —
bgs. l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb .14½- —
High modulus, bgs. c.l., works, lb .06¼- —
ctns. l.c.l., whse lb .13 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb .05¾- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse lb 12½- —
Carbon black, pigment, high color [illegible] lb .78 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb .87 - —
[illegible] lb .14 - —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd or whse lb 22½- —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, 30,000-2,999,999 lbs., dlvd. Metropolitan areas, E ton 60.00 -115.00
bulk, 3,000,000 lbs or more, dlvd Metropolitan areas E ton 55.00 - —
Solid, bulk, wholesale works ton 85.00 - —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal dms. c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb .071 - —
55-gal dms. l.c.l., same basis lb .086 - .091
8-gal dms., 30 dms to c.l., same basis lb .131 - —
8-gal dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb .161 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0520- —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
Tech., consumers dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾ —
dms. l.c.l. t.l. frt. alld lb. .14¼ —
tanks, frt alld lb. .10¾ .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal NF dms. 100-lb lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
dms., smaller lots, works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots lb. 43.00 -45.00
Cardamom seed, bleached "A". lb. 3.45 - —
Bleached "B" lb. 3.15 - —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs. lb. 2.15 - —
Guatemala, cs. lb. 2.85 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs. lb 2.15 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.20 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd. lb. 16.80 —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. .70 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .82
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .87 - .88
North Country, No. 3, Ceara, crude, ton lots lb. .66 - .67
North Country, No. 3, Parnahyba, crude, ton lots lb. .69 - .71
No. 3, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots. lb. .76 - .78
No. 1, Ceara, yellow, bgs., ton lots. lb. .96 - .98
Parnahyba, yellow, bgs., ton lo. lb. .98 - 1.00
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh 8c per lb higher
Carotene tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .20½ —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd million units. .144 —
b-Carotene, in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension 400,000 A units per gram cns kilo 57.60 - —
b-Carotene, liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo 72.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram, cns kilo 240.00 —
Carvol, bots. lb. 5.00 5.45
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .32 —
Casein, dom. edible, acid precip., 30 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
edible, acid precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp., inedible, acid-precip., gro., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock Eastern seaports lb. .17 - .17¼
Australian, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22¼ .23¾
New Zealand, same basis lb. .24 - .25
Cashewnut shell, liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N.J lb. .24 - —
dms. ton lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
t.w., same basis lb. 22½- —
Cassella acid, dms. frt. alld., 100% basis lb 1.44 1.75
Cassia oil, redist., USP, cns lb 7.50 9.00
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls. lb. .31 - —
"B," bls. lb. .30 - —
"C," bls. lb. .29 - —
Korintje "A," bls. lb. .34 - —
"B," bls. lb. .30 - —
"C," bls. lb. .30 - —
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2550- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2650- —
Castor oil, dom. dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .2700- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2850- —
tanks lb. .2500- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2500- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2660- —
tanks lb. .2360- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l. lb. .2450- —
bgs., ton lots lb. .2850- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .3050- —
Castor oil, dom., hydrogenated, No. 1, dms., c.l lb. .2200- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2300- —
tanks lb. .2000- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2125- —
dms., c.l., lb. .2225- —
tanks lb. .1925- —
Refd. deod. dms., c.l. lb. .2650- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2750- —
tanks lb. .2450- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2350- —
dms., l.c.l lb. .2450- —
tanks lb. .2150- —
Imported, No. 1, Braz., tanks lb. .18 - —
Sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 - .15½
75%, dms. works lb. .19 - .19½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .41¼- .43¼
Split, dms. lb. .33¾- .34¾
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 —
Castoreum nat., cns. lb. 5.25 - —
Syn., cns. lb 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works lb 2.17½ —
Resub., dms. works lb 4.29½ —
Catnip leaves, Southern bls. lb. Nominal
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic)
Caustic soda (see Soda caustic)
Cedarleaf oil USP XIII cns., dms lb 3.25 3.50
Cedarwood oil cns., dms. lb. 1.00 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .37 - —
Indian, bgs lb .19 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., t.l., dlvd E lb. .36 .51
Cellulose acetate butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb. .545 .555
27% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd. E lb. .595 .605
35% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd. E lb. .545 .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd E lb. .545 .555
50% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd. E lb. .585 .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose)
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more works, frt alld lb. .57 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO, fib. dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.40 - —
77% CeO, fib dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate)
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb lots or more, dlvd. lb 1.85 1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd. lb 2.15 —
Cetyl alcohol, NF, fib cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb .39 - —
Extra, cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .46 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, lb. .85 - 1.00
Roman, cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian bots lb 350.00 —
Charcoal, activated NF, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .35 - .35½
fib dms., smaller lots, works lb. .36 - .59
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated)
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., f.o.b plant ton 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b plant ton 80.00 - —
5-lb paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton 106.00 - —
20-lb paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b plant, ton 90.00 - —
40-lb paper bgs c.l. same basis ton 86.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Chicago acid, paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech., 94% min. dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb lots lb 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb. lots or less lb 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l. 5,000-10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
Chlordan, clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l. 5,000-10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 40%., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .16 - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l. works lb. .61 - —
125 cps. ctns., c.l., works lb. .70 - —
300 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .80 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.35 5.85
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis½ 100 lbs. 6.25 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, purif. dms., c.l lb. .23½- .25½
dms. l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt equald lb. .20 - —
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.38 - —
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works lb 1.05 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Chloroform, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals. dlvd. lb. .25 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .99 - —
o-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
o-Chlorophenol, dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, comi., cyls., 180 lbs., frt alld lb 1.07 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb 1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis lb 1.14 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l. frt equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms ½c per lb higher
o-Chlorotoluene, tech. dms., t.l., works lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Choline bitartrate, 100-lb. dms., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Choline chloride, 100-lb. dms., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Choline dihydrogen citrate, 100-lb. dms., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Chrome green CP, dark, light, medium blue content, 1-15%, bbls. dlvd E of Rockies. lb. .43 - —
blue content, 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
medium blue content, 41-45% bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
blue content, 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Chrome green, reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .30 - —
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Chromic acid, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd, N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, dms., 500-2,000-lb lots, works. lb. .10 - —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms., c.l., frt alld. lb. 1.20 — —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .44½- —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .45¼- —
Chromium trioxide, NF, bots lb. 1.15 —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb .25 — —
NF yellow broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinnamic acid, refd., bots lb. 2.50 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. .80 1.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs lb. .53 - —
Ceylon, No. "0000," bgs. lb. .73 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb. 42.00 -48.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb 1.60 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb 8.50 13.50
Citral, CP, bots. lb. 3.60 4.00
Extra, bots. lb. 3.60 5.00
Syn., dms. lb 7.25 7.40
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs. dms. 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 .30½
bgs., dms. smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
Citric acid, USP, hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 .28½
bgs., dms. smaller lots lb. .29 .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. per lb. higher.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms. lb 1.00 —
Java-type, dms. lb. 1.15 - —
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb 1.90 2.50
Citronellol, synthetic, dms. lb 1.70 —
Civet, artif., bots lb. 13.75 -15.00
Nat., bots oz 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton 17.50 -21.50
crushed shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton 8.00 -11.25
imp. airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl port net-ton 43.00 -47.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton 31.50 -37.50
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., air floated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works ton 11.00 -17.00
Georgia, bgs., t.c.l., works ton 13.50 -22.50
imp. white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex-dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long-ton 23.00 -35.00
white, powd., bgs. c.l., ex dock net-ton 50.00 —
bgs., t.c.l., ex whse net-ton 60.00 -70.00
Cleaners naphtha, petroleum, 105° F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. 18 —
Group 3 gal. 12875- —
Houston, Texas gal. 145 —
140°F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey or New York gal. 205 —
Group 3 gal. 154 - —
Houston Texas gal. 17 —
Cleve's acid, tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt alld lb. 1.05 - —
1,6, tech. solid, dms. frt. alld lb .77 - —
1,7 tech., dms frt alld lb 2.20 - —
Clove bud oil, USP, dms. lb. 2.65 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .61 - —
Clove bud oil USP dms lb 2.70 3.60
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.25 —
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis bgs., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
96.4% low, or medium vis., bgs., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - .50
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - 1.00
purif., high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 1.00
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for soln., tanks, works gal. .17 —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., ex whse gal. .39 - —
tanks, works gal 20½- —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works. ton 44.00 —
Carbon and indust., bulk, works ton 42.00 - —
Core, bulk works ton 40.50 - —
Fiber, bulk works ton 48.00 —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381 Type I tanks, works ton 41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co., dms. dlvd lb 1.04 —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb bbls. dlvd E of Rockies lb. 4.90 —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies
Cobalt blue (imitation (see Ultramarine blue)
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .93 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.97 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms lb. .71½- —
Liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .57½- —
Cobalt metal, 99% dms., f.o.b carrier lb 1.50 —
Cobalt naphthenate liq. 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Cobalt nitrate 20.1% Co. bbls. dlvd. lb. .75 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co., kgs., dlvd E of Mississippi R lb 1.15 - —
70-71% Co kgs. same basis lb 1.12 —
Cobalt oxide prices W of Mississippi R. 3c. per pound higher
Cobalt phosphate powd., 32.1% Co., dms., dlvd lb 1.35 —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co. dms lb. .38½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb .84 —
Monohydrated, 33% Co., dms. dlvd lb 1.09 —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co., dms. dlvd lb. .44 - —

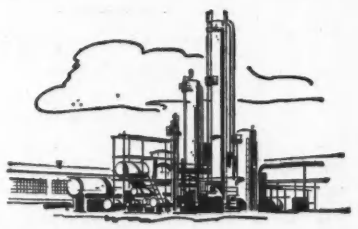
Cocaine, USP cns., 100-oz. lots, f.o.b. works oz.17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots f.o.b. works oz.13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cocoa butter, bgs.....lb. .57 - .62
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York..lb. .13⅞- —
tanks, Pac. coast.....lb. .11⅞- —
Refd., deodorized, dms. .....lb. .19¼- .20¼
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms.....lb. .21½- .24
tanks .....lb. .19 - —
double dist. (stripped), dms. ..lb. .22½- .25
tanks .....lb. .20 - —
Cod oil, dms. spot .....lb. .08⅜- .08½
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz.13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate USP cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms.....gal 1.40 - 1.70
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb .20 - .25
Blue bls .....lb 20 - 25
Colchicine, USP, bots. .....27.50 - 29.00
Colchicum root, bls .....lb .35 - .45
Colchicum seed, bgs .....lb 75 - .80
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .32½- —
USP flexible dms.....lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp bls .....lb .75 - —
Colombo root, bls .....lb .16 - .18
Condurango bark bls .....lb .18 - 20
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs....lb .26 - .27
No. 2, bgs .....lb .23 - .25
No. 3, bgs .....lb .21 - .24
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.....lb. .82 - 1.10
Copaiba oil cns .....lb 1.35 - 2.00
Copper acetate bbls. c.l., works. .....lb. .53 - —
bbls. l.c.l. works .....lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, dark dense, works..lb.34.85 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....lb.36.35 - —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .44 - .44½
cryst., dihydrate, dms., works. .....lb. .30 - .30½
cryst., dried., dms., works..lb. .38¼- .38¾
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works..lb. .39¼- .42¼
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb lots or more lb. .609 - —
dms., 1,000-lb lots or more lb. .619 - —
dms., smaller lots .....lb. .639 - .65
Copper gluconate, dms .....lb. 3.20 - —
Copper hydrate dry, dms., c.l., frt. E. of Miss..lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .53 - —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley, basis..lb. .29 - —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms. frt alld lb. .26½- —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .30¾ .32¾
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works..lb. .46¼- —
Copper oxide, red, 97%, USN Type 1, bbls., 100-5,000-lb lots. lb. .47½- —
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works..lb. .46½- —
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb. 4.25 - —
10% active quinolinolate, dms lb. 1.14 - 1.15
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld..lb. .47 - —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1885- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.12.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs.12.75 -15.25
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.23.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works....100 lbs.23.75 - —
Tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.29.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.31.10 - —
Copper undecylenate, dms.... lb 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f.....ton.170.00 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f .....ton.165.00 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots. .....lb. 6.50 - 7.25
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Rumanian, bgs. .....lb. .15 - —
Yugoslavian bgs .....lb. .08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works....lb. .15½- —
Foots (soapstock) acid, 95%, tanks, New York..lb. .05¼- —
Refd., salad, dms.....lb. .2123- .2150
tanks .....lb. .1923- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms.....lb. .14¾- .17¼
tanks .....lb. .12¼- —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. .... 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Corn syrup, 43° Be., tanks, dlvd. N.Y. 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 7.23 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chioride).
Cortisone acetate, USP bots., kilo or more..gram. .95 - 1.75
Costus oil bots .....oz. 6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton.56.50 - —
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East..lb. .11¼ Nom.
tanks, Valley .....lb. .11¼- —
tanks, Texas, Lubbock .....lb. .11⅛- —
tanks, Texas, Waco .....lb. .11¼- —
Foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, Texas, Waco..lb. .04 - —
Refd., salad, dms. .....lb. .17 - .17¾
tanks, salad, dms. .....lb. .15 - —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms..lb. .14¾- .17¼
tanks .....lb. .12¼- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms ..lb. 3.30 3.40
Cramp bark, NF bls .....lb. .90 1.00
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate)
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys., lb. 3.05 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 - —
Crude, soln 80%, tanks, works. gal. .226 - —
Refd., dms., c.l., works .... gal. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis....gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis .... gal. .38 - —
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c per gallon for straight oil and 20c per gallon for coaltar.
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms., f.o.b. works, dlvd. in Metropolitan area lb. 1.72 - 1.77
Hardwood, NF, cbys., dms., same basis lb. 1.42 1.47
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works. lb. .0611- —
dms, incl., l.c.l., works .... lb. .0684- —
dms, incl., l.c.l. ex whse, New York..lb. .0795- —
tanks, works .....lb. .0511- —
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Cresol, tech. 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
Cresol, USP, 50% 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 98-99% dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
m-p-Cresol, 8-95% 5°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald .lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
2.97% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Cresol, 29°-29.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .14 - —
25°-28°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .49 - —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works .... lb. .72 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns .lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., metapara content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis .... gal. 1.15 - —
metapara content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
tanks, frt. equald .....gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., metapara content 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt. equald, to competitive points, 50 dms. or more. gal. 1.03½- —
less than 50 dms., same basis. gal. 1.05 - 1.15
tanks, same basis .....gal. 1.00 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l, works lb. .23 - —
Crotonic acid, dms., 200 lbs. or more, l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs.14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., t.l., works lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.t.l., works .....lb. .22 - —
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Powd., cs. .....lb. 1.15 - —
Cubeb oil, cns.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs.....lb. .20 - —
Moroccan, bgs. .....lb. .36 - —
Turkish, bgs. .....lb. .19 - —
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns.....lb.15.50 -17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract. ton.57.00 - —
Fertilizer, pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton. 2.85 - —
Cyanamide, fertilizer, indust. grade, bgs. c.l., works ton.75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton.120.00 —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.140.00 —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal 1.02 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal 1.10 —
dms., c.l., dlvd W of Rockies gal .77 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal .85 —
tanks, works gal .55 —
98%, tech. 40-dm lots or more, f.o.b works gal .36 —
5-39 dms., same basis gal .60 —
tanks, same basis gal .36 —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms. c.l., works, frt alld E lb .28½ —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis. lb .29½ —
tanks, works, same basis lb .26 —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .34½ —
tanks, works lb .31 —
Cyclohexylamine, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .50 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .47 - —
Cypress oil, bots.....lb. 5.30 —

D

2,4-D, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .40 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .48

"COOLING WITH PURECO CO_2 LIQUID...

eliminated a major bottleneck"*



*This statement was contained in an engineer's report concerning the use of CO_2 as a coolant by a company that sulfunates straight chain alcohol. CO_2 sparged directly into the chemicals in the reaction tank, maintains a controlled temperature of -70° F or below. Total time for cooling *55 minutes . . . former time 3 to 4 hours.*

Perhaps Pureco CO_2 Technical Service can save your company time and money, too!

New applications for Pureco CO_2 are being found constantly . . . new ways of doing things more efficiently and economically with this versatile chemical. The engineers in Pureco's Technical Service are highly trained in the application of its many uses . . . they are ready, willing and able to discuss, demonstrate or assist in the experimental development of CO_2 applications, whether they entail a new use for the product or the improvement of an existing one.

For example:

USE PURECO CO_2 AND/OR "DRY-ICE" AS A REFRIGERANT FOR . . .

Chill grinding of heat sensitive materials.
Chill grinding of animals' glands for hormones, etc.
Freeze-drying.
Blast chilling of environmental test chambers.

USE PURECO CO_2 AS A GAS FOR . . .

Inert blanketing of dyes, inks and other flammable mixtures.
Sparging of varnishes and other mixtures.
Distillation vehicle in distillation of phthalic anhydride in manufacture of resins.
Flushing out lacquer from TV tube interiors after optical coating.
Inert pressure medium.

USE PURECO CO_2 AS AN INGREDIENT FOR . . .

Forming carbonates, especially barium carbonates.
Manufacture of aspirin.
Controlling acidity—as in coagulating foam rubber.

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PURE CARBONIC

Pure Carbonic Company, A Division of Air Reduction Company, Incorporated
Nation-Wide Pureco CO_2 Service-Distributing Stations in Principal Cities
General Offices: 150 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N.Y.

AT THE FRONTIERS OF PROGRESS YOU'LL FIND AN AIR REDUCTION PRODUCT

2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .46 - .52
tanks, same basis lb .43 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .46 - .52
tanks, works lb .43 - —
Dammar gum Batavia, A E, cs lb No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs lb .15½ .18
nubs and chips, bgs lb .10 .11
black, bold, bgs lb .16 - .18
nubs and chips, bgs lb .13 - .14½
unscraped bgs lb .13 .14½
pale, chips, bgs lb .16 - .18
pale nubs bgs lb 20¾ .24
Siam cs lb 31½ .34
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb .38 - .44
No 2, bgs. lb .29 .32
dust, bgs. lb .18 .20
No 3, bgs. lb No stocks.
Dandelion root, bls lb .35 .40
DDD, tech, flake grd., fib dms., c.l., works lb .45 .47
fib dms., l.c.l. works lb .46 .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs, c.l., dlvd lb .23 - —
bgs, smaller lots, same basis lb .25 - —
fib dms., c.l., same basis lb .24 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, same basis lb .26 - —
Powdered DDT 1c per pound higher.
DDVP (see Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate)
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd E, lb 43½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb 45½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb 41 - —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .23½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .25 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots lb 1.00 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol)
Deertongue leaves, bls lb .55 - .60
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 14% P, paper bgs, c.l., t.l., Tupelo, Miss ton 52.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., Texas City ton 61.25 - —
paper bags, c.l., works, Miss ton 66.00 - —
19% P, paper bgs, c.l., t.l., works, Houston, Tex ton 66.35 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices
Degras, common (15-17% free fatty acid), 400-lb dms lb .12 - .14
Neutral (over 2% free fatty acid), 400-lb dms lb .13 - —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies, gal. 69½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 74½ .80½
tanks, dlvd, same basis gal 53½ —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .72 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 .83
tanks, same basis gal .56 —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd E of Rockies gal. 69½ - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis gal. 74½ - .80½
tanks, same basis gal. 53½ - —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, tanks, same basis gal. .54½ - —
SD2B, dms, c.l. dlvd E of Rockies gal. .69 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .53 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
SD3A, dms, c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .68 —
dms., l.c.l. same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .53 - —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD23A, dms., c.l. dlvd E of Rockies gal. 70½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 75½ - .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½ - —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
Denatured alcohol, SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd, E, of Rockies gal. .69½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½ - .80½
tanks, same basis gal. .53½ - —
SD30, dms., c.l. dlvd, E of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD-35A, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD-40, dms., dlvd, E, of Rockies gal. 70½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 75½ - .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½ - —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas prices are 7c. per gal higher
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb 15.00 - 17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb 6.40 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.19 - —
100 lbs. 9.34 - —
canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.03 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.18 - —
indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, canary light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.93 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.08 - —
white paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.77 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.92 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher
Dextrose, anhyd., comi., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
Anhyd., special, aluminum foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms 100 lbs. 14.70 - —
100-lb. dms. 100 lbs. 15.20 - —
Hydrated, coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
USP, dms. lb. .19¼ - —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 3.30 - 4.30

Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .33 - —
tanks, works lb .29½ - —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .33 - —
tanks, works lb .29½ - —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb .98½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb 1.00 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .96 - —
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib dms lb 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb .93 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .94 - —
tanks, same basis lb .91 - —
Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb lots lb .55 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd. lb .65 - —
l.t.l., dms., same basis lb .68 - —
Food grade c.l. t.l. dms., dlvd lb .65 - —
dms. l.t.l., same basis lb .68 1.10
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb .54 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb .31½ - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb .33 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb .29 - —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb .31½ - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb .33 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb .29 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb .31½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .33 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb .29 - —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb .67½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .68½ - —
tanks, works lb .65½ - —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb 65½ - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 55½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .57 - —
tanks, same basis lb .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .28½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .30 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .26 - —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .63½ - .64
tanks, works lb .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb .83 - —
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt alld lb .73 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb .12¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .13¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., t.o.b., works, frt. alld, E lb .12 - —
dms, 2,000 lbs or more, same basis lb .14½ - —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb .33½ - —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb .34 - —
tanks, works lb .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb .15½ - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb .17 - —
tanks same basis lb .13 - —
Dichloroisocyanuric acid, dms., c.l., t.l. frt. equald lb .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .75 - —
Dichloropentanes dist., dms., c.l., works lb .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .06 - —
tanks works lb .03 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
Dicyclohexylamine dms, c.l., works, lb .54 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .55 - —
tanks works lb .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib. dms, c.l. works frt alld. lb .47½ - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .49 - —
Dicyclopentadiene dms. c.l., t.o.b. works lb .14½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .14¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb .12 - —
Didecyl phthalate dms, c.l., works, lb .28½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .30 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals, lb .26 - —
tanktrucks 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb 26½ - —
Dieldrin, dms., c.l. dlvd. lb 1.85 - —
dms, l.c.l dlvd. lb 1.90 - —
Diethanolamine dms, c.l., dlvd E, lb .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .28½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .24½ - —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt alld lb .27½ - —
dms., l.t.l. frt. alld. lb .28½ - —
tanks, frt alld lb .26½ - —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital)
Diethyl carbonate dms, c.l., t.o.b works lb .47½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .48½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .69½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .71 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms, c.l., f.o.b. works lb .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .43½ - —
tanks same basis lb .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate dms., c.l., dlvd lb .29¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .31¼ - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb .27¾ - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb lots, same basis lb .27¼ - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms, c.l., frt. alld. E, lb .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb .22½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb .18½ - —
Diethyl thiourea, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb .58 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .59 - —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer dms. c.l. t.l., works, lb 2.30 - —
5-44 dm lots, works lb 2.35 - —
1-4 dm lots, works lb 2.40 - —
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., tks, tanks, frt. alld lb .83 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l. dlvd E lb .32 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb .33½ - —
tanks, same basis lb 49½ - —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb .55 - —
Diethylbenzene, 300 lb. dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld., Zone 1 lb. .17½ - —
f.o.b., Zone 2 lb. .18½ - —
dms., l.c.l., c.l., f.o.b., Zone 1 lb. .19½ - —
f.o.b. warehouse points, Zone 2 lb. .20½ - —

Diethylbenzene, tankcars, Zone 1 lb. .18 - —
Zone 2 lb. .16 - —
Zone 1 is East of the Rockies, Zone 2, West of the Rockies.
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Di-iso-octyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Di-iso-octyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol dms, c.l., dlvd E, lb .17¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .19¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb .15¼ - —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .55¾ - —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l., dms., frt. alld. E lb .30¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb .32¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb .28¼ - —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb .30¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .31½ - —
tanks, works lb .28¾ - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .22½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb .24 - —
tanks dlvd E lb .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms. c.l., works, lb .27¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .28 - —
tanks, works lb .25¼ - —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb .18½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb .45½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb .41½ - —
Diethylstilbesterol USP, bots, 10-kilo lots kilo 100.00 147.50
bots, 1-kilo lot kilo 110.00 152.50
Digitalis leaves USP dom. dms lb 1.25 —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram 3.75 - 4.20
Diglycol laurate dms., ton lots lb .32½ - —
Diglycol stearate, dms., t.l lb .26 - —
Diglycolic acid bgs, c.l., t.l., works, lb .15½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb .16 - —
Dihexyl sebacate dms, c.l., works, lb .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .67 - —
tanks, works lb .64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb 1.10 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram .03 - —
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb 3.45 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenylmethane, pure, dms lb 2.55 - —
Tech., dms., 20,000 lbs or more lb 1.11 - —
dms, 1,050 lbs to 20,000 lbs, lb 1.13 - —
dms., 150 lbs to 1,050 lbs lb 1.15 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone dms., c.l., dlvd, lb .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb .14½ - —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd E, lb .31½ - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb .32½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .29 - —
Di-isobutylene dms c.l., dlvd E lb .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb .11½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .30½ - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., works lb .27 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., works lb .26½ - —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .61¼ - —
tanks, works lb .60 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb .23¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .24¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb .20¾ - —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd, E of Rockies lb .50½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb .48 - —
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb 5.25 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb 4.15 - —
Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate, 55-gal dms., dlvd lb 3.50 - —
Dimethyl ethanolamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb .78 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd, E lb .79½ - —
tanks, dlvd, E lb .75½ - —
70% dms, c.l., dlvd., 100% basis contained amines lb .78 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. 100% basis lb .79½ - —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb .75½ - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms. lb 1.90 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb .29¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .31¼ - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb .27¾ - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb .27¼ - —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb 1.31 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 1.30 - —
tanks, works lb 1.28 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, ret. dms., c.l., works lb .17½ - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb .18½ - —
tanks, works lb .16½ - —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works, lb .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .18½ - .19½
tanks, works lb .15 - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb .38½ - —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb .28 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb .35½ - —
lb .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb .26 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb .32½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .33 - .34
tanks, works lb .30 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb .75 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd E of Rockies, lb 1.61 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c higher W of Rockies.
m-Dinitrobenzene, 89°C., dms. lb .26 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb .17¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb .17¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb .17 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol bbls lb .41 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oil, dms lb .11 - —
Refd., 63°C., dms lb .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .43½ - —
tanks, works lb .40 - —

Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb .30½ - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb .27 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb .26½ - —
Dioctyl phthalate prices ¼c. higher in West.
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb .61¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .62¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .62¼ - —
tanks, works, dlvd. lb .59¼ - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E, lb .31½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb .33 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb .29 - —
Prices in the west are 2c. per lb. higher.
Dipentaerythritol, bgs, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb .34 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l.l., dlvd. E lb .35 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .58 - —
dms, l.c.l., works lb .62 - —
dms., l.c.l. ex whse. gal. .78 - —
tankscars, works gal. .41 - —
Steam dist. dms. c.l., works, South gal .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd, New York gal. .91 - —
tanks works, South lb. .55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Diphenolic acid, 1,000-lb or more, bgs., works lb .75 - —
Diphenolic polyether acids, 1,000-lb. or more, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l. t.l., works lb .16¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb .18½ - —
tanks, works lb .15¾ - —
Diphenyl oxide perfume grade, ens. lb .55 .70
Diphenyl phthalate dms., c.l., works, lb .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .54 - —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb .32 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb .34 - —
Refd., fused tanks, same basis, lb .29 - —
Refd. diphenylamine in dms. ½c per lb higher
Diphenylguanadine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb .51 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb .52 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms lb 5.00 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .17 - —
dms, l.c.l. frt. alld. lb .18½ - —
tanks frt alld lb 14¼ - —
Dipropylene glycol prices 1c. higher in West.
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb .20 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. 21½ - —
tanks, same basis lb 18½ - —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 1.80 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .71 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - —
Di-o-tolylthiourea tech. solid, dms., c.l. t.l. frt alld lb. .55 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 19 - —
50-60% dms, c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms, l.c.l. works, 100% basis, lb 1.05 - —
tanks, same basis lb .90 - —
Dodecenyl succinic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb .75 - —
dms l.c.l. t.l.l., same basis lb .76 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., t.o.b., works, frt equald lb .134 - —
dms l.c.l same basis lb 144 - —
tanks, same basis lb .11½ - —
Dodecylphenol c.l., frt. alld lb .22½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c per pound higher

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb lots, dlvd.:
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 17.60
No 2 lb.15.65 17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 17.60
No 2 lb.19.60 22.85
No 3 lb.31.30 35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 2 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No 3 lb.19.60 22.85
No 4 lb 5.55 7.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics 500-lb and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:
Violet, FD&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1 lb 9.15 11.05
No. 5 lb 3.30 4.10
No 6 lb 3.30 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb.10.50 10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb.15.65 16.10
No 6 lb.15.65 16.10
No 7 lb.14.35 14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb.10.50 10.95
No 4 lb.19.60 20.05
No 5 lb 3.80 4.25
Red, D&C, No. 17 lb.10.50 10.95
No. 18 lb.23.60 24.00
No 19 lb.15.00 15.45
No. 21 lb 3.90 4.35
No. 22 lb.10.50 10.95
No 28 lb.24.15 24.65
No 33 lb.17.00 17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb.15.65 16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb.10.50 10.95
No 8 lb.10.50 10.95
No 10 lb.13.05 13.50
No 11 lb.13.05 13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No 1 lb.15.65 16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1 lb.13.05 13.50
Yellow Ext. D&C No. 1 lb 10.50 10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Color Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd No.
11110 Brilliant scarlet BN lb 1.79 —
13390 Fast blue SR lb 1.43 - —
14025 Yellow 2G lb 1.26 - —
14030 Orange R, extra, conc. lb 1.64 - —
14645 Chrome black T lb 77 - —
14720 Rubine XX, conc. lb 1.59 - —
15510 Orange Y, extra conc. lb 83 - —
15575 Orange RR lb 99 - —
15620 Fast Red A, conc lb 1.61 - —
15705 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb 1.12 - —
16150 Scarlet 2RL lb 1.22 - —
16255 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb 1.26 - —
16230 Fast light, orange 2G lb 1.39 - —
17590 Brown PG lb 3.00 - —
18050 Phloxine 2G lb 1.05 - —
18055 Fuchsine 6B lb 1.55 - —
18965 Fast yellow 2G lb 2.32 - —
19140 Yellow XX lb 2.48 - —
19555 Yellow NN, conc. lb 3.67 - —
20170 Brown Y lb 1.53 - —
20470 Blue black, extra, conc lb 1.44 - —
21010 Brown, RX, conc. lb 1.42 - —
22240 Scarlet B lb 2.81 - —
22310 Red FC lb 1.57 - —
22311 Brown MCW lb 1.47 - —
22610 Blue 2B, extra conc. lb 1.53 - —
23500 Red, 4BX, conc. lb 1.80 - —
24410 Sky blue FF, extra, conc. lb 1.95 - —
24895 Brilliant yellow, conc. lb 3.27 - —
26360 Navy blue 3R, conc. lb 1.84 - —
26665 Black F, conc. lb 2.30 - —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale of prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

26800	Milling Red 3R, conc	lb.	2.24	—
27075	Neutral black 2B, conc	lb.	2.75	—
27720	Gray L	lb.	2.18	—
29185	Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb	2.23	—
30015	Diazo black VJ conc	lb	2.48	—
30045	Yellow brown K, extra	lb.	1.32	—
30235	Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.33	—
30295	Green BY conc.	lb.	1.07	—
35660	Brown B	lb.	2.89	—
37565	Naphthol SWF	lb.	1.85	—
40000	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.44	—
41000	Yellow OX	lb.	2.45	—
42000	Green V, crystals	lb.	2.73	—
42040	Brilliant green G crystals	lb.	3.62	—
42090	Blue EG	lb.	1.85	—
42100	Milling green 6B, conc.	lb.	4.78	—
42640	Violet 4BXN	lb.	2.43	—
43830	Brilliant blue, BBG	lb.	2.44	—
44045	Blue B, extra conc.	lb.	3.61	—
45170	Red BX	lb.	4.76	—
50415	Nigrosine SSJ	lb.	1.03	—
52015	Blue GXX	lb.	2.33	—
58005	Alizarin red SC	lb.	3.64	—
59700	Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	2.70	—
59710	Flaming orange 6RD double powder	lb.	4.90	—
59800	Dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	2.28	—
59825	Jade green NC supra, double paste	lb.	1.50	—
61570	Alizarin green CG, extra	lb.	3.81	—
63010	Alizarin blue SAPG	lb	3.90	—
63615	Alizarin blue black B	lb	3.26	—
69825	Blue BLFD double paste	lb.	2.76	—
70800	Brown BR single paste	lb.	2.03	—

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb drums, dlvd. No

12140	Oil scarlet BL	lb	1.87	—
12055	Oil orange 7078 V	lb	1.38	—
26120	Oil red N 1700	lb.	1.94	—
42535B	Methyl violet base	lb.	1.88	—
44045B	Victoria blue base	lb	4.06	—
50415B	Oil black [illegible]	lb.	.80	—
61565	Alizarin cyanine green base	lb.	6.13	—

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd., Black RB

		lb.	3.89	—
	Spirit brown GN	lb.	5.30	—
	Spirit orange R conc.	lb.	5.87	—
	Spirit red B conc.	lb.	6.41	—
Pr 517	Spirit yellow 2R conc	lb	4.62	—
Pr 554	Spirit blue THN	lb.	5.06	—

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	Echinacea root, bls.	lb	1.25	—
	Elm bark, grinding, bls.	lb	.30	.33
	Powd., bbls., kegs	lb.	.60	—
	Select, bundles	lb.	.75	—
	Emetine hydrochloride, USP bots.	oz.	48.40	—
	Endrin, tech, dms., 100-lbs or more, 100% basis, dlvd.	lb.	2.77	—
	Eosin red toner bbls. works	lb.	1.95	—
	Ephedrine syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz lots oz.		.98	1.00
	hydrous bots. 100-oz lots, oz.		.92	—
	Ephedrine hydrochloride NF, dms., 100-oz., f.o.b. works	oz.	.75	—
	Ephedrine sulfate USP, cryst., dms., 100-oz f.o.b works	oz.	.73	—
	USP, powd. dms., 100-oz., same basis	oz.	.73	—
	Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29½	—
	dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31	—
	tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27	—
	l-Epinephrine base, syn, USP bots., 100 gram lots	gram	.58	—
	Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).			
	Erigeron oil cns	lb.	11.00	—
	Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	2.00	2.50
	Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	34.50	40.00
	Eserine sulfate bots	oz.	86.00	—
	Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W Va	lb.	.18½	—
	Wood-rosin type dms. c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
	Ether (see specific product)			
	Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 85-88%, dms. c.l. dlvd	lb.	.15	—
	dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
	tanks dlvd	lb.	.12½	—
	95-98% dms. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¼	—
	dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾	—
	tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12¾	—
	Ethyl acetate nat., ferment, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	—
	dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	—
	tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13	—
	syn., 85-88% dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
	dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½	—
	tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	—
	Ethyl acetate syn. 95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	—
	dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾	—
	tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12¾	—
	99%, dms. c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.15½	—
	dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	—
	tanks dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
	Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	58½	—
	dms., l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.60	—
	tanks, dlvd	lb.	.56	—
	Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.34¾	—
	dms., l.t.l., dlvd	lb.	.35¾	—
	tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.32¼	—
	Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	20.63	—
	dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	20.73	20.84
	Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms. c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.68	—
	dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.78	.89
	tanks, same basis	gal	.52	—
	Ethyl alcohol, absolute 200 pf., tax paid, dms. dlvd E. of Rockies	gal.	21.75	—
	dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	21.85	21.98
	tanks, same basis	gal.	21.59	—
	Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl)			
	Ethyl aminobenzoate USP (see Benzocaine).			
	Ethyl amyl ketone dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20	—
	dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.21½	—
	tanks, same basis	lb.	17½	—
	Ethyl benzoate bots.	lb.	.75	1.00
	Ethyl bromide tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E	lb.	.43	—
	dms. l.c.l. frt allid E	lb.	.45	—
	tanks, frt. allid, E	lb.	.40	—
	2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
	dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.30¾	—
	tanks, works	lb.	.28	—
	Ethyl butyl ketone dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.36	—
	dms. l.c.l., t.l. works	lb.	.36¾	—
	tanks, works	lb.	.34	—
	Ethyl butyrate dms. works	lb.	.85	1.00
	Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane)			
	Ethyl cellulose, vis. 4 cps., bgs., 5,000 lb lots or more, frt. allid E	lb.	.73	—
	bgs., smaller lots, frt. allid E	lb.	.78	—
	Ethyl cellulose, vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. allid, E	lb.	.68	—
	bgs., smaller lots, frt. allid E	lb	.70	—
	Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works	lb	.20	.22
	dms., works	lb	.18	.20
	tanks, works	lb	.10	—
	Ethyl cinnamate, cns	lb.	3.15	3.35
	Ethyl ethanolamies, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb	43½	—
	dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb	44½	—
	tanks, dlvd. E	lb	41½	—
	Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms	lb	.27	—
	Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb cns	lb	1.01	—
	½-lb. cns	lb	1.09	—
	¼-lb. cns	lb	1.21	—
	Indust., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb	.13½	—
	dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.15	—
	tanks, dlvd E	lb	.11	—
	2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.37	—
	dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	38½	—
	tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.34½	—
	2 Ethyl hexoic acid, lc. higher W of Rockies.			
	2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., straight or mixed frt. allid. E	lb.	.39½	—
	dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.40½	—
	tanks, same basis	lb.	.37	—
	2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.23¾	—
	dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.25¼	—
	tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.21¼	—
	Ethyl iodide, cbys., works	lb	3.30	—
	Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt equaid	lb	.52	—
	dms., l.t.l., frt. equaid	lb	52½	—
	tanks, frt. equaid	lb	50	—
	Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP bots	oz.	11.85	—
	Ethyl oenanthate, dms	lb	1.05	1.30
	Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
	Ethyl silicate, dist (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate)			
	Ethyl silicate 40% available SiO, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.44	—
	dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.45½	—
	tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.42	—
	N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms. works,	lb.	1.04	—
	N-Ethyl-m-toluidine tech., liq., tanks frt allid	lb	.83	—
	N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls	lb.	.88	—
	Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-)			
	N-Ethylaniline, dms. c.l. frt. allid.	lb	.57	—
	dms., l.c.l., frt. allid	lb	.58	—
	tanks, frt. allid	lb	.55	—
	Ethylbenzene 99% dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equaid	lb.	.14	—
	dms, l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
	tanks, same basis	lb.	.11½	—
	Ethylene, contract refy gate	lb	.0475	.052
	Ethylene dibromide dms., c.l., frt. equaid	lb	30½	—
	dms., l.c.l. frt equaid	lb	31½	—
	tanks, frt. equaid	lb	28½	—
	Ethylene dichloride dms. c.l., dlvd.	lb	.11½	—
	dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.13	—
	tanks, same basis	lb	.09	—
	Ethylene dichloride prices W of Rockies, lc. per lb higher			
	Ethylene glycol, indust dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.16	—
	dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.17½	—
	tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	—
	Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd E	lb	.22	—
	dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb	.23½	—
	tanks, dlvd E	lb	19½	—
	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms. c.l. dlvd E	lb	.21	—
	dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb	.22½	—
	tanks, dlvd E	lb	18½	—
	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms. c.l. dlvd E	lb	19½	—
	dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	—
	tanks dlvd E	lb	.17	—
	Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms c.l. dlvd E	lb	.21	—
	dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb	.22½	—
	tanks, dlvd E	lb.	18½	—
	Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29	—
		lb	.29	—
	dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.29¾	—
	tanks, works	lb.	.27	—
	Ethylene glycol monostearate, flake, 150-lb. ctn	lb.	.33	—
	Ethylene oxide, dms. c.l. dlvd E.	lb.	.21½	—
	dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24½	—
	tanks dlvd E	lb.	.15½	—
	Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)			
	Ethylenediamine 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis	lb.	.43	—
	dms. l.c.l. dlvd E. 100% basis.	lb.	.43	—
	tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.40	—

Make Eastman your assured supply of

2-ETHYLHEXANOL

When you're talking about 2-ethylhexanol, you're talking about a 100,000,000-lb. a year alcohol and a chemical of major industrial importance.

Eastman's position as a basic manufacturer of 2-ethylhexanol from petroleum derived raw materials is your assurance of a dependable supply of this important alcohol, both from the standpoint of quantity and quality.

In placing your next order for 2-ethylhexanol, consider all the advantages you gain through an *Eastman* contract.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Color, APHA	5 max.
Specific Gravity, 20° / 20° C.	0.8325-0.8345
Acidity, as acetic acid	0.01% by wt. max.
Boiling range, 760 mm	182.0°-186.0° C.
Aldehydes, as 2-Ethylhexanal	0.20% by wt. max.
Sulfuric Acid Test Color, APHA	75 ppm. max.
Phthalate Test Color, APHA	100 ppm. max.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
subsidiary of EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.; Atlanta; Boston; Buffalo; Chicago; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Detroit; Greensboro, N. C.; Houston; Kansas City, Mo.; New York; Philadelphia; St. Louis. **West Coast: Wilson & Geo. Meyer & Company,** San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Ethyl vanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. 6.75 - —
less than 500-lb. lb. 7.40 - —
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. .85 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF rectified, 70-75%, dms. lb. .45 —
ND rectified, 80-85%, dms. lb. .53 .63
Eugenol, tech., dms. lb. 1.30 - —
USP, dms. lb. 1.80 - —
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .12 - .15

F

F salt paste tech. dms. works lb 2.30 - —
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.60 - —
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb .16 —
French, light, bgs. lb .16 —
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .17½- —
Rumanian bgs. lb .14 —
Yugoslav, light bgs. lb. .16½- —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .08 —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.50 —
Ferric chloride, indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 6.75
bbls., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.75 7.25
42° Be. photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt equald. 100% basis 100 lbs 4.00 —
USP cryst., dms., t.l., works lb. .08½- —
Ferric citrate, gran., dms lb .86 —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, 175-lb. dm. lb. 4.25 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt alld lb. 28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, tech., gran., 50-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .89 - —
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .72 .75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, 225-lb. dm. lb. .79 - —
Ferric resinate, dms., ton lots, frt., alld lb. .45 - —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld lb. .40 .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35.25 —
bgs., l.c.l. works ton. 36.25 42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton. 33.25 —
Ferric-amonium citrate, NF, brown, gran., 100-lb. dms lb. .68 - —
NF, green, gran., 100-lb. dms., frt. equald lb. .68 - —
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, 200-lb. dm., frt. equald lb .96 —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.50 —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.35 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton 40.00 —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 27.00 —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb 09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls gal. 34.00 - 35.00
Oregon, bbls gal 3.40 4.64
Fir oil, C[illegible]la, cns lb. 1.[illegible]0 - [illegible]
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1300- .1350
Kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1530- .1580
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1150- .1200
tanks lb. .10 —
Fishliver oil, nat., high potency, 100,000 to 1,500,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units .12 - —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic and Gulf coasts ton. 92.00 - —
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic and Gulf coasts ton. 88.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Folic acid, USP, nots, fib dms., kilo lots or more, gram .25 - —
18% feed grade, fib dms., 3 kilos or more kilo. 30.00 44.00
Formaldehyde, 37% (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 09½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0405- —
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb .0375- —
Formic acid, 85% cbys., c.l., works, lb. .1570- —
cbys., t.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90% cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls lb .65 .70
Fumaric acid, tech., 250-lb. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. 23½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt equald lb. .24¾- —
Fumaric acid in bags ½c. per lb ess
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .14 —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd W lb. .12½- —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb 28 —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J. lb 20½- —
dms., t.c.l., l.t.l., Newark, N. J lb .21½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn lb .19 —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb .20 —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb .175 —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb .13 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½- —

G

G salt, bbls., frt alld., 100% basis lb. .73 —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 2.00 —
bbls., smaller lots lb 2.02 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.75 —
bbls., smaller lots lb 1.80 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.75 —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, dom., bots. oz. 4.75 6.05
Imp., bots oz. 4.50 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .64 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .70 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .74 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
Geisemium root, bls lb. .30 - .35
Gentian root, bls lb .24 —
Grd., bbls, bxs lb 30 —
Pwd., bbls, bxs lb 30 —
Geramol, extra cns, dms. lb 1.75 2.40
Soap grade, dms lb .90 1.75
Standard, cns, dms. lb 1.65 —
Synthetic, dms lb 1.30 —
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. lb. 22.00 - 23.00
Bourbon, cns. lb. 22.00 - —
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil)
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb 1.90 - 2.70
Synthetic, dms lb. 1.45 - —
Ginger oil, dist., bots. lb. 11.50 - 14.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.25 - 5.00
NF, from Jamaican root, bots lb / 75 - —
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs. lb .28 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .22 - —
Sierra Leone, bgs lb. .35 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50% dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .21 - —
tanks, f.o.b. works lb. .17 - —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Glue, bone, green 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
Glue, bone, green, 135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 2c higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
95-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 20½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 22½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .25 —
Glue, hide, 207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .28 —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .30½- —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .32½- —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .34½- —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .36½- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .38 - —
Glue, hide, 395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb 42 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 44 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb 46 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c higher
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib dms., 100-lb lots, frt alld lb 1.80 - —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb 1.88 - —
l-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots, kilo. 150.00 - 300.00
Bots., 50-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 —
Bots., 500-kilo lots kilo 75.00 - —
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude saponification, 88%, tanks dlvd, b. .1670- .1760
nat., crude, soapiye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .1520- .16
nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28⅞- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29⅝- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27⅛- —
Glycerine, dom., nat., refd., USP, CP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .26¼- —
nat., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 - —
Glycerine, dom., syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27¼- —
Imp., nat., crude, soapiye, 80%, c.i.f lb. .15 - —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine)
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glycolonitrile, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb 20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb 3.10 - —
Gramicidin, 1 to 5 kilos, f.o.b. works gram. 4.25 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms J. 3.00 - —
Graphite, amorp., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 .09½
Cryst., 88-90% powd bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .21 .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .29 .31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .28 .31
No. 2, 90-95% bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .29 .31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .09¼- .09⅝
Yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .05⅝- .05¾
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. 13¾- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14¾- .15¾
Extra winter, strained, dms., c.l. lb. .16¼- —
dms., t.c.l. lb 17¼- .18¼
Prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb 17¾- —
dms., l.c.l. lb .18¾- .19¾

GREEN PIGMENTS

Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green

Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .40 —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb 2.10 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms lb 2.35 2.40
Guaiacwood oil, cns lb. .65 .80
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms lb 3.40 3.45
Guar gum, tined grade, bgs., c.l lb .35 —
bgs., 5,000 lbs or more lb 39 —
indust., bgs., c.l lb 32 —
Tech grade, bgs. lb .30 .33

GUMS

Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.05 - —
Hansa yellow, lt to dks, dlvd, c. of Rockies lb 2.45 —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls. lb. 2.30 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .18 .20
Heliotropin, 100-lb lots, dms. lb. 2.60 3.40
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 .75
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.50 —
Hemlock oil, cns. lb. 2.55 3.00
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
Heptane, indust., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .1625- —
Hesperidin, purif., 50 kilos, f.o.b. works kilo. 19.70 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, 50 kilos, f.o.b. works kilo. 49.25 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms., 1,100 lbs. or more lb 1.84 - —
dms., to 1,100 lbs lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York City lb. .233 - —
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
Hexamethylenetetramine, USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York City and Philadelphia lb. .42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- 48½
Hexane, industrial, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .16 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .35¾- —
tanks, works lb 33 —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 3.95 - 4.00
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms. lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 3.25 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 3.00 - 3.25
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls. lb. .18 - .20
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret., dms., works lb. 1.35 1.55
100%, ret., dms., works lb. 1.60 1.90
Hydriodic acid, purif., 47%, 2-cbys., f.o.b. works lb. 2.92 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd, zone 1 lb. .29¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd, zone 1 lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd, zone 1 lb. 27¼- —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. and the western part of Texas.
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys. frt equald lb. .48 - .56
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
Hydrochloric acid, 18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.50 - —
cbys., t.c.l., dlvd, Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 28.00 - —
20° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., t.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 30.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, 22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., t.c.l., dlvd, Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt equald ton. 35.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
cbys., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more, gram .95 - —
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more, gram. 1.00 - 1.90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-pint bots., f.o.b. works, pint. .70 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal or 30-gal dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 19.25 - —
55-gal dms., t.c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 20.75 - —
20-gal dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 20-gal., dms., t.c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
tanks, works frt equald 100 lbs. 13.40 —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.
Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .07 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls., t.c.l., works lb. .55 .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., t.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd, E lb. 30½- .32½
cyls., dlvd W lb. .29 - —
tanks works lb. .18 —
Hydrogen peroxide, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms., 50-lb. f.o.b. works lb. 1.10 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .84½- —
Hydroquinone monomethyl ether, dms., t.l., dlvd lb 2.59 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb. 3.61 - —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70% dms., Philadelphia and Chicago lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle W. Va. lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 4.85 5.75
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, all grades, fib dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. .84 - —
fib dms., 2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .89 - —
fib dms., 100 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .93 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. 1.03 - —
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots., oz. 7.75 - 8.50
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots oz. 7.75 - 8.50
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, 10-cbys., f.o.b works lb 1.95 —
NF 50%, 10-cbys., same basis lb. 1.35 —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. .75 1.05
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo, syn.)
Indole, CP, bots. lb. 13.75 - 15.00
Inositol, 50-100 lb dms., 1,000 lbs or more, dlvd lb 4.50 —
Inositol, 50-lb. dms., less than 1,000 lb., dlvd lb 4.75 —
10 lb cns., 50-50 lbs dlvd lb 5.00 —
5 lb bots., dlvd lb 5.25 —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum)
Iodine, crude, kgs. lb. 1.10 - —
Resub., USP, dms., f.o.b. works. lb. 2.20 - 2.23
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms lb 3.60 —
Iodoform, NF, dms., 300-lbs f.o.b works lb 4.90 —
dms., 100-lbs. same basis lb 5.05 —
a-Ionone, cns lb 4.60 5.75
b-Ionone, cns lb 4.15 6.15
Ipecac root, whole, bgs. lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb .25 .27
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .60 - —
bbls., t.c.l., ton lots same basis lb. .61 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .62 - —
Dom., reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .55 - —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, dom., reg., bbls., c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
bbls., t.c.l., smaller lots same basis lb. .57 - —
Imp., British, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd, E lb. 48 —
bbls., t.c.l., ton lots same basis lb 49 —
Iron blue, British, reg., bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Iron blue, dlvd, prices 1c nighes for Pacific Coast states: Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mont., Wyo., Utah, Col. and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾ —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .15 —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼ —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb .14½ —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb. .05½ —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l., works lb .08¾ —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, E. St. Louis, New York City lb .14¼ —
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb .06¼ —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb .06½ —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., t.c.l., ex dock lb .06 Nom
bbls., t.c.l., ex whse, New York lb 06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ .07
Peruvian type, bgs., t.c.l lb 023 024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs, c.l works lb 12¼ —
other shades, same basis lb. .12 - .12½
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. allo E lb 27½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb 29 —
tanks, same basis lb 25 —
Isoborneol, cns lb 1.44 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb .46 .56
Isobornyl formate, dms lb. 1.15 1.20
Isobornyl propionate, dms lb. 1.20 1.25
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .30 - .35
Isobutyl acetate, solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies lb .15¼ —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .16¾ —
tanks, same basis lb .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb .17 —
tanks, dlvd. lb .13 —
Isobutylene, 99% tanks, works gal. .38 —
Isobutyl isobutyrate, dms., f.o.b. works lb. .75 —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .22 —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb .23 —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —
Isobutyric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb .35 —
dms., t.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .36½- —
t.c.l., t.t., same basis lb 33 —
Isobutyronitrile, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .47½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .48½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .45 —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb 3.40 4.25
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 50 kilos kilo. 12.00 - —
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb fib. dms., works lb 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .23½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .25 —
tanks, dlvd, E. lb. .21 —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy. gal. .16½- —
Isophorone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .22½- —
Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .18 - .19
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .20
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .14 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .58 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. gal. .68 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .42 - —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd gal. .60 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. gal. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .44 —
Isopropyl alcohol, anhyd., c.l., dlvd, gal. .62 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. gal. .72 —
tanks, dlvd gal. .46 —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene)
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 —
tanks, dlvd lb. .07 —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC), tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb 1.00 —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. 1.05 1.25
tanks, works lb. .99 —
Isopropylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-)
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb fib dms., c.l., t.l., works lb 75 —
450-lb fib dms., t.c.l., works lb .80 .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .85 1.25

Itaconic acid, refd., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .49½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50½- —
Tech., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.70 · —
Powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 · —
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .60 —
NF powd., bbls, bxs. lb. 70 .75
Japan wax, cs. lb. .29 .31
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. 16 .17
Juniper berry oil, NF, bots. lb 2.90 3.75
Twice rectified, bots. lb 3.25 —
Juniper tar oil, NF, dms. lb 42 .60
Juniper wood oil, tech, cns. lb. .38 .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib dms lb. .10 .12
NF colloidal 50-lb. bgs. lb 15½ 17½
Karaya gum No 1, NF, powd., bls lb. .48 .50
No 2, powd, bbls. lb. .43 .45
No 3, powd, bbls. lb. .37 .40
Koch acid, bbls, trt, alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 —
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .11 · .12

L

L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.25 · —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 140°F. 200°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 —
Group 3 gal. .15125- —
Houston, Texas gal. .16 —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 200°F-240°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey or New York gal. .20 —
Group 3 gal. .14125- —
Houston, Texas gal. .16 —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1985- —
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .2035- —
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .2085- —
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .2135- —
Lactic acid, edible, 80%, bbls., c.l., dms., frt. equald lb. .3335- —
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt equald lb. .3385- —
Lactic acid edible, 80% bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald lb. .3435- —
bbls. dms. 1 to 4, frt equald. lb. .3485- —
Plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2790- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .2890- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .4625- —
bbls, 5 to 19, works lb. .4725- —
bbls, 1 to 4, works lb .4775- —
Lactic acid, tech., 44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.12.45 · —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.85 · —
USP 85% chys lb. .85 · —
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .14 · —
bgs., 6,000-lb lots, frt equald lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb lots, frt equald lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb lots, frt equald lb. 15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib dms. ½c higher
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
Lactose, USP, reg., fib, dms., 30,000-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
200-1,880-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bags ½c to 1c lower
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .18½- —
bgs., t.t.l., frt. equald lb. .19 .19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 3.00 3.50
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 · .45
Lanolin, USP, anhyd., 400-lb. dms., works lb. .24 · .26
USP, annyd., cosmetic, 400-lb. dms., works lb. .26 · .30
USP, hydrous, 400-lb dms., works. lb. .20 —
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. .1130- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs. lb. .59 · —
Laurel leaf oil, dms. cns. lb 9.75 · 12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls lb. .70 —
Lauric acid, pure, dms. lb. .30¼- .32¾
bags lb. .28¾- .31¼
tanks lb. .27¾- —
Lauryl alcohol, bots lb. 2.00 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .65½- —
dms, t.t.l., works lb .66 —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. lb. 1.15 · —
Abrial, dms. lb. 1.20 · —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 · .60
Ord., bls. lb. .20 · .25
Select., bls lb. .90 · 1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns lb. 1.85 · 4.00
40-42% ester, cns lb. 5.00 · 7.75
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.75 · 2.00
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd., bbls lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls. lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-50-lb. bgs. or any quantity frt. alld. on $150 or more lb. .30½- —
1-lb bgs., same basis lb. .47 · —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt. alld lb. .17 · —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 · —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Lead chloride, dms lb. .52 · —
Lead iodide NF, V jars lb. 3.83 · —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26.5% Pb, dms. lb. .38 · —
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York lb. .11 · —
St. Louis lb. .1080- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1385- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1485- —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb., dms., divd lb. .19½- —
24% Pb., dms., divd. lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb., dms., divd. lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls. lb. .24¼- .26¼
Lead orthosilicate gel., 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd., bbls lb. .45 · .50
Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms., works, lb. .41 · —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .1375- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1475- —
Lead, red, 97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1375- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1475- —
Lead, red, 98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1419- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1510- —
Lead, resinate, precip., 23%Pb, dms., lb. .49 · —
Lead salicylate, normal dms., works lb. .46 · —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).
Lead silicochromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfrs. point, frt. alld lb. .20 · —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 · —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).
Lead tallate liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .17¼- —
24% Pb, dms lb. .21¼- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms lb. .26¾- —
Lead white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt pt., frt. alld lb. .18 · —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 · —
basic silicate bgs. c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld lb. .16½- —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .17 · —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb. .18 · —
Lecithin, edible, tech, bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 · .15
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 · .16
Lecithin, edible, tech., unbleached, non-ret dms. c.l., same basis lb. .13 · .14
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .14 · .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 50 kilos, f.o.b. works kilo.14.20 · —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns. dms lb 1.25 1.50
Messina cns lb 3.25 4.00
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms lb 2.10 · 2.40
di-Leucine, dms., 1 kilo, works kilo.50.00 · —
Licorice root gran. bls. lb .13 —
Powd. bls. lb .15 .16
Whole, bls. lb. .09 .10
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns. lb. 2.75 · 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under Ammonium or Sodium lignin sulfonate)
Lilac oil lb. 1.500.00
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs. works, E. ton.14.25 · —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.17.25 · —
spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.18.25 · —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns. lb. 5.35 · 5.60
West Indian, cns. lb. 5.00 · 5.60
Expressed West Indian, cns lb 7.75 8.75
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool ex bois de rose oil dms lb 2.45 4.25
Syn. 98-100% dms., works lb 2.40 2.75
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose 90-92%, dms lb 2.65 4.50
96-98% dms lb 3.25 —
Syn., 98-100% dms., works lb. 2.75 · —
Lindane, 25% formulation, to distributors, dms, frt. alld lb. 1.35 · 1.50
Lindane, tech., to formulators, 250-lb dms, 5,000 lbs. divd. lb 2.13 · —
100-lb dms., 5,000-lbs. divd. lb 2.15 · —
250-lb dms., less than 5,000-lbs., divd lb 2.18 · —
100-lb dms., less than 5,000-lbs., divd lb. 2.20 · —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb 35 40
Without leaves bls. lb 42 .45
Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills ton.61.50 · —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis ton.57.00 · —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1620- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .1710- .1760
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1260- —
tanks, New York lb. .1372- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1432- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil, acid dist. dms lb. .1980 —
Water white, dms. lb. .2280 —
Litharge, comi., powd, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1325- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1425- —
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms., works lb.33.00 39.00
Lithium benzoate dms lb 1.65 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran. ngs. works, frt equald lb 2.60 —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l. divd lb 1.29½ —
dms. ton lots to t.l. divd lb 1.30 1.30½
Tech., dms. c.l., frt alld lb 67 —
dms. t.l. same basis lb 73 —
dms., ton lots same basis lb. 76 —
dms., smaller lots, f.o.b. plant. lb .81 —
Lithium chloride CP, annyd., dms, ton lots lb 1.23½ —
Tech. anhyd. dms., c.l., t.l., divd. or works frt alld lb. .87 —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .88 .93

One oil guarantees
full lemon flavor
every single time
It's Exchange Lemon Oil U.S.P., California Cold Pressed. Here is lemon flavor as it should be—full of the aromatic pungency of California's best lemons. And it's uniform—the same, batch after batch. Only the Sunkist Growers, with the world's largest stocks of coastal, highland and desert-grown lemons at their command, could produce an oil with such consistent flavor balance.
Always look for "Exchange" on the tamper-proof container seal—your guarantee it was pressed and packed by the Sunkist Growers. You can depend on it.
Sunkist Growers
Products Sales Department, Ontario, California
Exchange Brand Lemon Oil is distributed in the U.S. by Dodge & Olcott, Inc.; Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.; Ungerer & Co.
Exchange

Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots, lb 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 30,000-lb lots, dlvd lb 1.75 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd lb 1.55 - —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd lb 1.90 - —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lbs lots or more works, lb 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms. c.l. t.l., frt alld lb .72 - —
dms. l.c.l. frt alld lb .73 - —
Lithium manganite, dms. works lb .95 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb lots lb 1.15 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. lb 1.60 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms. works lb 1.10 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms. c.l. works lb. 47½ —
dms. ton lots works lb. 48½ —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb 53½ —
Lithium sulfate, dms. 100-lb lots, lb 1.15 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms. works lb 1.15 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. 1.63 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure, bbls., works lb. 1.65 - —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord. bgs. c.l. dlvd E lb 08⅜ —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E lb 09¼ —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .11 —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd lb .12 —
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .95 - 1.10
Lobeline sulfate, bots. 50-oz lots, works oz. 30.00 —
Locust bean gum, powd. bgs lb .35 .40
Lycododium, cs. lb 2.50 - 3.00
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, 25-lb drms lb 4.95 —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls. lb 1.50 - —
No. 2, whole, bls. lb 1.40 - —
siftings, bls lb 1.35 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms lb 9.00 - 11.00
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., c.l., frt equald lb 25¾ .26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, tight, bgs., c.l., frt equald lb 28¾ .30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt equald lb .28 —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald lb .28½ —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald., with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points
Magnesia, calcined, tech., heavy, 85% ngs., c.l., f.o.b. Lumning, New ton 39.50 - —
91% ngs., c.l., same basis ton 49.50 - —
95% ngs., c.l., same basis ton 59.00 —
USP light, bgs. lb 36½ .37½
USP heavy, bgs lb 36½ .37½
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald ton 86.25 - —
Chemical grade, deadburnt, standard grade, bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash ton 46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, 80-lb. drm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.15 - —
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt equald lb .11 —
bgs., t.l., frt equald lb 11½ —
bgs., l.c.l. frt equald lb 13½ .14
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l. frt equald lb .13½ —
bgs., t.l., frt equald lb .14 —
bgs., l.c.l. frt equald lb .15 .16
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald., with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92%, flake or pebble, drums, c.l. works lb 12¾ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 14 .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton 60.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 75.00 100.00
Magnesium gluconate, 100-lb drm, f.o.b. works E lb 1.42 —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs or more, f.o.b. works lb 24½ 25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt alld lb .22½ —
dms., l.t.l., frt alld lb .23½ —
tanks, frt alld lb .21½ —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb 36 —
pigs, 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb 35¼ —
sticks, cs., works, frt alld on carlots lb 59 —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb 29 —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia calcined).
Magnesium phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb 75 —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb .10½ .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.15 —
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.90 3.15
USP cryst., bgs. c.l., works, 100 lbs 2.35 - —
bgs. l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs 3.10 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib dms., 5,000-lb lots lb .38 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb lots lb .40 - —
fib dms., 100-lb lots lb .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate 7c per lb. higher
Malachite green, straight, FTA, bbls., works lb 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l. works lb 89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 92 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. 37¼ —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt equald lb. 24 —
dms, l.c.l., frt. equald lb. 25½ —
tanks, frt equal lb 22½ —
Maleic anhydride in bags ½c per lb less.
Malic acid, tech., dms lb 50 —
Malonic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 2.35 —
dms., smaller lots lb 2.40 2.50
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .45 - —
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd lb .35 - —
Manganese borate, tech., fib dms. lb. .23½ —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb. lots and more, works lb. .11 - .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21¾ —
smaller lots, works lb. .23½ —

Manganese dioxide, Af. ican, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works ton. 148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., same basis ton. 144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms., same basis ton. 152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb lots, $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq. 4.35% Mn, dms lb. 35¾ —
Solid, precip. 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. 41½ —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. 34½ —
dms., ton lots, dlvd E lb. 37 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb. 39 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq. 6% Mn, dms., frt alld lb. 29¾ —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb 29¼ —
Precip. 6½ 7% Mn, dms. lb. .42 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd S. E ton. 86.50 - —
bgs. t.c.l. dlvd S. E ton 93.50 - —
Manganese tallate 6% dms lb. 26½ - —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs lb. .35 .39
DBB bgs lb .25 .28
DK, dust, bgs. lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs lb .20 .24
WS, bgs lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 —
fib dms., to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib dms., single dm., works lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms lb. 04¼ .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. 26½ —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28 —
Menadion, USP bots gram. .044 .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, frt allowed lb. 06¼ —
Menthol, nat USP, Brazilian, large crystals, cs lb. 8.75 9.00
Nat., USP, Brazilian, regular crystals, cs lb. 8.60 - 8.85
Japanese cs lb. 10.50 12.00
Syn., USP, racemic, 25-lb. lots lb. 4.25 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs. fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs. fib dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercurie chloride, NF, cryst. dms., 100 lbs. f.o.b. works lb 4.02 - —
USP, gran. or powd., 50-lb dm., 100 lbs. f.o.b. works lb 3.78 - —
Mercurie cyanide, NF VIII powd., fib dms lb 5.84 - —
Mercurie iodide, red, NF, 100-lb. dm, f.o.b. works lb 6.97 - —
Mercurie oxide, red, NF IX, 50-lb dm, 100 lbs. f.o.b. works, lb 4.72 - —
tech., 50-lb dm, 100 lbs., same basis lb 4.52 - —
Mercurie oxide, yellow, NF, 50-lb. dm, 100 lbs., same basis, lb 4.89 - —
tech., dms., 100 lbs., same basis lb 4.35 - —
25-lb fib dm lb 4.38 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide, yellow, NF, 100-lb. dm, f.o.b. works lb 8.22 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury, metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask 209.00 - 212.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .15 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 16½ —
tanks, dlvd lb 12½ - —
Metol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb. 57 .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-Tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, frt equald lb. 42¼ —
dms., smaller lots, frt. equald, lb 43 .75
tanks, works, frt equald lb .40 —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt alld gal .85 —
Synthetic, dms., c.l., or t.l., min. dlvd gal. 51½ —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. 61½ —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd, Metropolitan area gal. .35 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .30 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., f.o.b. terminal gal. .29 - —
Methanol, synthetic, zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min. frt alld or dlvd, gal. 55½ —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. 65½ —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd., Metropolitan area gal. .39 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd, gal. .34 —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 21.75 - —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 27.25 —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylene-tetramine).
Methionine, hydroxyanalogue, calcium salt, 90% min., dms., c.l., frt alld lb. 1.10 - —
dms., t.l.t., same basis lb. 1.16 - —
dl-Methionine, fib dms., frt alld., 50-lb or more lb 3.20 - —
Feed grade, 98% fib dms, same basis lb. 1.42 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% acetonic powder, dealers, dms, cs lb. .68 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ref, dms., c.l., dlvd, same basis lb. 21½ —
non-ref, dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. 23 .25½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ref, dms., c.l., dlvd, same basis lb. 23½ —
non-ref, dms, l.c.l., same basis, lb. 24 .26½
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E. of Miss., frt alld gal. .67½ —
Methyl acetone, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .68 - —
Methyl acetone, syn., dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E., gal. .76 - —
tanks, frt alld. E. gal. .51 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, lb. .36¼ —
dms., t.l.t., dlvd lb. .35¼ —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32¼ —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18½ —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14½ —
Methyl amyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½ —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ —
Methyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. 1.99¼ —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
N-Methylaniline, tech., tanks, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
Methylanthranilate, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.45
Methyl benzoate, cns, dms lb. .60 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - .72
on 100 lbs lb. .73 - .79
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15,-400 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb bgs. 2,000-lb lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld.
Methyl chloride, indust. cyls., frt. equald lb. .22½ —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis, lb. .16¼ —
tanks, single unit, same basis, lb. .12¾ —
Methyl chloride, refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾ —
Other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾ —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns lb. 1.55 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .45¾ —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms lb. .35 .40
Tech., non-ref. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works, lb. .21½ —
100-lb multiwall paper bgs., t.t.l., works lb 23 —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 27.75 - 31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib dms, lb. 1.90 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms, lb. 3.40 - 3.85
Methyl isoamyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20½ —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½ —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½ —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald. with Belle, W. Va lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 2.45 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Methyl parathion, tech., 80%, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .84 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb higher in West
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb fib dms lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .60¼ —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .62½ .67½
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots gram. No Prices.
2-Methyl-5-vinyl pyridine, 40-dm lots or more, f.o.b. works lb. 1.32 - —
5-39 dm lots, same basis lb. 1.37 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 1.27 - —
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. 2.95 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb 4.35 - —
Methyl violet prices 1c higher W. of Rockies.
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 4.67 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l. or t.l., dlvd lb. .12½ —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l. dlvd lb. .15¾ —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., dlvd lb. .11¼ —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms, works lb .90 —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazinone (see 1-phenyl-3-methyl-pyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½ —
bgs., t.c.l., ex-whse. lb. .07¼ —
paint or incp., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E. lb. .06¼ —
bgs., t.c.l., ex-whse or freight alld. E lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd., rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
bgs., t.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld. E lb. .09¾ —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¾ —
bgs., ex-whse or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼ —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .13
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 .13
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160 - .0673

Mineral oil, white, tech., 80-85 vis., non-ref. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .68 - —
80-88 vis., non-ref. dms., t.c.l., basis gal. .70 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .49 - —
Mineral oil, white, tech., 65-75 vis., non-ref. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .65 - —
non-ref. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .70 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .49 - —
NF, 80-90% vis., non-ref. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
non-ref. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .50 - —
Mineral oil, white, NF, 135-138 vis., non-ref. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .72 - —
Mineral oil, white, NF, 135-138 vis., non-ref. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .56 - —
Mineral oil, white, NF, 145-155 vis., 5 non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .78 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .62 - —
Mineral oil, white, USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .80½ —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .85½ —
tankcars, refy gal. .64½ —
Mineral oil, white, USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .82½ —
non-ret. dms. t.c.l. gal. .87½ —
tankcars, refy gal. .66½ —
Mineral oil, white, USP, 340-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .87½ —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l. gal 92½ —
tankcars, refy gal 71½ —
(For t.o.b. N. Y. add 2c. for tankcars; 2c. for c.l., and 3c for t.c.l. non-ret. dms.).
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tankcars, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
New York gal. .305 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .25 - —
regular, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 —
Group 3 gal. .12875 —
Houston, Texas gal. .145 - —
Mineral spirits, 140 F. flash, New York, New Jersey at terminal gal. .265 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .17 - —
Mink oil, dms. lb. 2.75 - —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .13 - .13¼
tanks, New York gal. .14½ - .16
Molybdated orange, bbls. lb. .49 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Tech., chemical, dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.48 - —
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.47 - —
Molybdic acid, 65%, dms., works, lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .965 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .96 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½ —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .59 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½ —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .11½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾ —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .27½ —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylaiphanaphthylamine (see n-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. 100% basis lb. .38½ —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis, lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine)
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½ —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½ —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., t.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .30 - —
tanks, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., t.c.l., frt equald, 100% basis lb. .36½ —
tanks, frt equald. 100% basis lb. .26 - —
40% soln., dms. frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .33½ —
tanks, frt equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb lots, frt alld lb 3.05 - —
dms, 100-lb lots, same basis lb 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.07 - 1.15
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic)
Montan wax, Calif., refd., bgs lb. .27 .28
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .25 - .26
German, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
Morpholine, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. 12.35 - —
Morphine hydrobromide, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. 9.90 - —
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. 9.90 - —
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b works oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55½ —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .56¾ —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .52¾ —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib dms., 100-lb lots lb 4.40 4.90
cns., 25-lb lots lb 4.50 5.00
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb 4.60 5.10
cns., 25-lb lots lb 4.70 5.20
Xylol, fib dms., 100-lb. lots lb 1.26 —
cns., 25-lb. lots lb 1.40 - —

Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Montana, yellow, bgs. lb. .10½- —
Oriental, bgs. lb. .08 —
Mustard, oil, syn., bots. lb. 1.60 1.85
Myristic acid, bgs. lb. .23¼- .25¾
tanks lb. .22¼- —
Myrrh gum, cs. lb. .65 .75

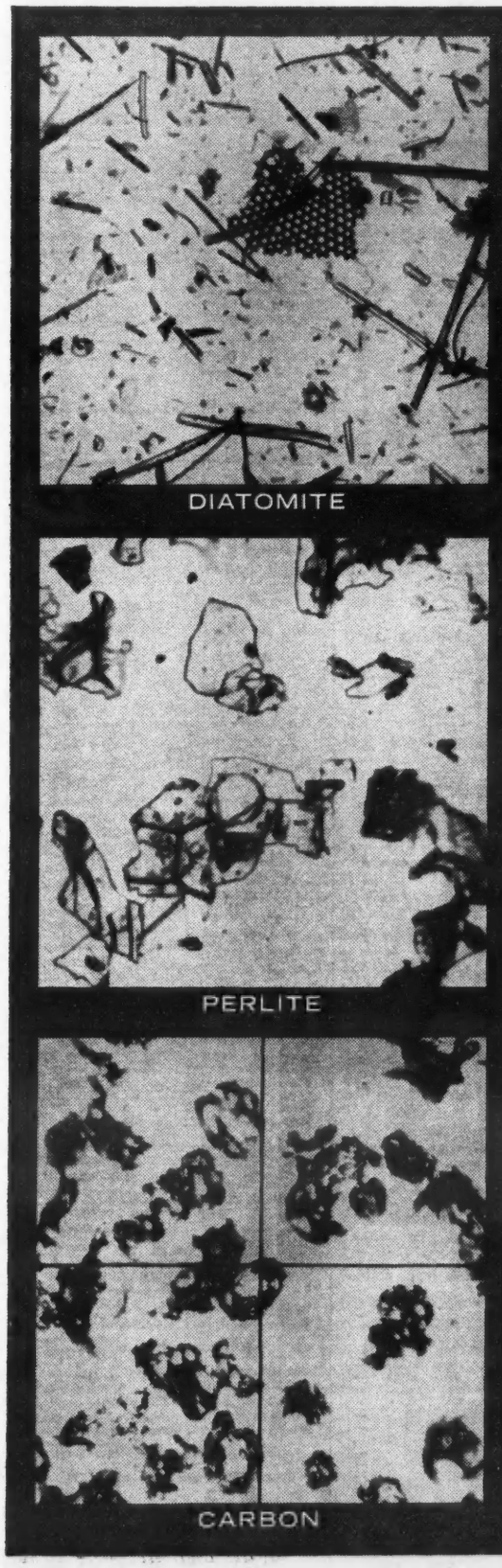
N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
Group 3 gal. .13875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .155 —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 78°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- .07
imp., 78° bgs., large lots lb. .09½ Nom.
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs, frt equald lb. .13½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
Naphthalene, refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers bbls, c.l., same basis. lb. .15½- —
cs, 50 lbs, c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
1-lb pkgs, c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, dms, frt. alld lb. 1.02 —
b-Naphthol, tech, flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
Naphthol ITR red toner, bbls., works lb 5.00 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid)
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neville and Winther's acid)
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid)
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid)
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid)
a-Naphthylamine, dms., frt. alld lb. .52 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech, flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid)
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid)
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid)
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid)
Naringin, fib, dms lb. 8.50 - —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb. .29 Nom.
20° cold test, dms. lb. .28 Nom.
30° cold test, dms. lb. .27 Nom.
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt, adjusted lb. 7.00 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib, dms, 1-kilo basis activity gram. .25 - —
fib, dms, 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .30 - —
Tech., fib, dms gram. .13½- —
Neopentylglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Nerol, dms lb 4.75 —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots. lb.425.00 -575.00
Tunisian, bots lb.400.00 —
Nerolin, cns. lb 2.45 3.85
Neville and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.40 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .68½- .75½
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. 78¼- .85¼
Nickel chloride, bbls, dlvd. lb. .37 - .45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb .74 - —
Nickel nitrate, dms., frt. alld lb. .31½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Green, bbls lb. .84 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- .36
Nicotinamide, USP, 50-kilo, dms., 100 kilos., dlvd. kilo. 5.75 - 6.50
dms., less than 100 kilos, dlvd. kilo. 6.25 - 7.00
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, 50-kilo dms., 100 kilos., dlvd kilo. 5.75 - —
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms, frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb 1.03 - —
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs. lb. .10¼- —
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 5.00 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 7.25 —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68%, HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
cbys, extra, l.c.l. works, lb. .20 - —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-pint bots, extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
dms., frt alld lb. .99 - —
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol, tech., paste, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms, t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms, t.l.l., frt alld lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kgs. lb. 1.50 - —
p-Nitroaniline, c.l., t.l., dms., 20,000 lb. min., dlvd. lb. .44½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .46½- —
o-Nitroanisole, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt alld lb. .72 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- .40½
18-20, cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40½- .42½
250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .49
Nitrocellulose, spirit soluble, 30-35 cps, ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .48
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 .45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms, c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-p-cresol, tech., dms., dlvd lb .88 —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .25 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .26½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. 22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, direct application, tanks, f.o.b. works unit-ton. 1.64 - —
Manufacturing type, same basis, unit-ton. 1.32 - —
Nitrogen tetroxide, indust., tankcars, f.o.b Hopewell, Va lb. .065 - —
Cyls., t.l., min 5 tons, same basis lb. .07½- —
Cyls., l.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton 4.50 5.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago works, unit-ton. 3.50 - —
Nitromethane, dms, t.l., dlvd, E lb. .25 - —
dms, t.l.l., dlvd E lb. .26½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.
m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .15 - —
dms, l.c.l., frt alld. lb. 16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms, l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
flake, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms, l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. lb. 1.25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l, frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs. lb. 1.40 - —
West Indian, bgs. lb. 1.26 - 1.28
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns lb 9.00 12.00
West Indian, cns. lb 9.00 12.00
Nux vomica, bls. lb. .20 —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .20 .23

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms. lb. .46 - .48
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal. .20 —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. 43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. Zone 1—lb. 45½- —
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1 lb. 41 —
Octyl alcohol, perfumers grade, bots. lb. 1.60 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see t-Octanol, tech).
tert-Octylamine, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .54½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 55 —
Octylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .22½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23 —
tanks, works lb .21½- —
Octylphenol in dms., 11c. higher.

OILS
Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.



Dicalite

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DICALITE DEPARTMENT
Great Lakes Carbon Corporation
612 So. Flower St., Los Angeles 17, California

Officica oil, liq., dms. lb. .15¼ - .15¼
tanks lb. .13¾ - .14
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .17½ - .20
tanks lb. .15 - —
S. D., dms. lb. .16½ - .19
tanks lb. .14 - —
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs. lb. .18 - .20
Tears, cs. lb. .23 - .30
Olibanum oil, bots. lb. 5.00 7.00
Extra fine, bots. lb. 8.00 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, duty-paid gal. 2.35 - 2.40
Olivine, crude, works ton. 12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ton. 15.00 - —
100 mesh works ton. 20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns., 25-lbs., f.o.b. works oz. 19.20 - —
gran., cns., 50 lbs., same basis. oz. 21.65 - —
powd., cns. 50 lbs. same basis. oz. 21.65 - —
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. .70 - .90
Calif., sweet., cns., dms lb. .60 - —
Florida, cns., dms lb. .40 - .45
Messina, cns. lb. 3.25 5.00
West Indian bitter, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 3.50
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .18 .20
Sweet lb. .28 .30

ORANGE PIGMENTS

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns lb 1.80 2.30
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb .55 —
powd., bbls, bxs lb .65 - —
Verona, bls lb .35 - —
powd, bbls., bxs lb .45 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid)
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline)
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine)
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base)
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Ouabain, USP bots gram 3.00 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs lb. .54 Nom.
Refd., pure, bgs lb. .58 - .60
Oxalic acid, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 —
bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .19 —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .20½ —
Oxalic acid in drums is priced ½c. per lb higher
b-Oxynaphthoic acid pigment manufacture, dms., frt alld lb. .912 - —
Dyestuff manufacture dms., same basis lb 1.03 1.14
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns. 100-lb lots, works lb 4.75 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb 4.92 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms lb. .1400 - .1500
tanks lb. .11¼ - —
Palm oil acid, double dist., dms lb. .15¼ - .17¾
single dist., dms lb .14¾ - .17¼
tanks lb. .12¼ - —
Palmarosa oil, cns lb. 4.90 - 6.00
Papain, powd. bots. lb 5.50 - 10.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots oz 5.05 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns oz 7.10 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs. lb. .27 - —
Hungarian, bgs lb .29 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .30 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .31 - .37
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine)
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol)
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls lb. 1.30 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. lb. 1.41 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0655- .0660
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F., ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 132°-134°F., ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0765- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F., tanks east coast refy gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin)
Paraformaldehyde 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .10 —
bgs., l.c.l. frt alld lb. .12 .13
91% powd., bgs. c.l. ex whse lb. .1715- —
bgs. l.c.l. ex whse lb. .1865- —
USP-X, fib dms., c.l lb. .19 —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots lb. .20 —
fib dms., smaller lots lb. .21½ —
Paraldehyde tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., divd. E lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., divd. E lb. .15½ - —
tanks, divd. E lb. .11½ - —
Paranitraniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, ethyl, dms., frt. alld lb. .84 —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .35 .40
Patchouli oil, imp., cns. lb. 5.60 6.50
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., divd E at Rockies lb. 1.00 —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Peanut meal, old process, 45%, bgs., f.o.b. mills ton. 55.50 - —
solvent, same basis ton. 52.50 - —
Peanut oil crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills lb. .13½ - —
Refd., dms. lb. .18¾ - .19
tanks lb. .16¾ - —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., 100 kilos, f.o.b. shipt. pt kilo. 4.52 - —
Pelargonic acid, dms., c.l., divd lb. .25 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .27½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½ - —
Penicillin, potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units .018 - —
Penicillin, procaine, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units .020 - —
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 1.95 2.70
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb .22½ .29
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., divd lb .31 —
bgs. l.c.l., divd lb .32 —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms. 100 lbs. or more lb 6.00 —
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs. lb. .48 - —
Lampong, bgs. lb. .48 - —
Red Funtuas, bgs. lb .32 —
Japanese Hontoka, bgs. lb .37½ —
Santaka, bgs. lb .31½ —
Sudanese, bgs. lb .36 —
White, Muntok, bgs lb. .74 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., cms. lb. No stocks.
imp., USP, dms. lb. .85 - .90
Peppermint oil, nat., dms lb. 4.90 - 5.25
Redist., USP, dms lb. 5.50 - —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., divd lb. .13½ - —
dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .15¼ - —
tanks, divd. lb. .11¾ - —
tanktruck 1,000 gal. min. divd lb .12¼ - —
Peri acid, dry bbls., frt alld lb 1.60 —
Paste, bbls. frt alld lb 1.55 —
Peru balsam, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms lb. 2.30 - —
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb .06125- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. lb .10125-.11375
tanks, refy lb .05675 —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. lb .09125-.10375
tanks, refy. lb .04875- —
Petrolatum, lily white, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06625- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .10625- .12
tanks, refy lb .06735- —
Petrolatum, USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .09125- —
dms., l.c.l., divd lb .11125- .125
tanks, refy. lb. .06875- —
Petrolatum, USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy lb .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .095 - .10375
tanks, refy lb .04875- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½ - .18¼
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb .17½ - .19
tanks, works lb. .14½ - .17
50-55% sulfuric content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb .91 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms. same basis lb 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lbs., frt. alld lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital)
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .17¾ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¾ - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%) non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ - —
39°C., or above, tar dist., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb .18 - —
Phenol, 39°C., or above, tar dist., non-ret dms. l.c.l., same basis. lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, syn. dms. c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .19½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, 250-lb dm., 2,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
250-lb dm., same basis lb 1.35 - —
Phenothiazine drench, fib dms., t.l., divd lb. .46 - —
fib. dms., ton lots, divd lb. .49 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., divd lb. .45 - —
fib. dms., ton lots, divd lb. .48 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms. 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50% bots. lb. 2.15 - 2.35
100%, bots. lb. 3.80 4.00
Phenylacetic acid, purs, cryst., cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.75
di-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 200-lb. lots, divd. E lb. 3.45 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, divd. E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
tanks, divd. E lb. .47½ - —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. 1.08 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, comi, fib. dms, 100 to 1,000 lbs., works. lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., dms, works lb. 1.55 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .76¼ - —
Phenylethyl acetate bots. lb. 1.25 - 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.50
Standard, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 20,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
dms. smaller lots, frt. alld lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine 97%, 450-lb dms. lb 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, divd E. lb. 1.80 - —
fib dms. smaller lots, divd E lb. 2.10 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms. t.c.l., works. lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½ - —
bgs. l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾ - .26
nubs, bgs. lb. .33¾ - .37
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb. .20 .24
Phloroglucinol, comi., fib dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
Tech. fib dms. works lb. 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, rel cyls, works lb. .15½ - —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under Di.
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 46.50 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines, short-ton. 4.989 - 5.398
68-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton. 5.849 5.858
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton. 6.429 - 6.438
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run of mine, washed, dried, unground, 74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis, short ton. 7.329 - 7.338
76-77%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis short-ton. 8.219 - 8.228
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at 2.52 per bbl. and labor at $1.64.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, chys. c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
chys. t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.23 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.60 - —
80% chys., c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 7.85 —
chys. t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 —
NF 85%, chys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.50 —
chys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .53 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .57
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 .20½
dms. l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½ —
tanks, works, frt equald. lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .12½ - —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .14½ - .15¼
Solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½ —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1375- .1475
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .1475- .1675
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½ - —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½ - —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., divd. E of Rockies. lb. 2.90 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.52 - —
Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.35 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls. lb. 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .46 - .48
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .46½ - .49
tanks, same basis lb. .43 - .46
b-Picoline, 96% dms., t.l., works. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .95 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5°C. dms., c.l., works. lb. .32¼ - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, dms., t.o.b., works lb. 1.60 - —
tanks, t.l., same basis lb. 1.50 - —
Picric acid, NF, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Tech., bbls. lb. .44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs lb. 1.55 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials, oz. 4.65 - 5.15
Pimento, Jamaincan, bgs. lb. .68½ - —
Mexican, bgs lb. .56 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb. 3.75 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, crude, cns lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., t.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
dms. l.c.l. ex whse. New York. lb. .173 - —
Steam-dist., dms., ex whse., New York lb. .185 - —
dms., divd lb. .188 —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberoca oil).
Pink root, bls. lb. 2.25 - —
Piperazine, anhyd., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. 1.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. 1.85 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.18 - —
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.23 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs ar more, frt. alld lb. .86 - —
dms., 200-900 lbs., frt. alld lb. .89 - —
Piperazine phosphate, 42%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.06 - —
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. 2.55 - —
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., divd. E lb. 4.50 - 5.05

PITCHES

Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Platinum metal, works oz. 81.00 -85.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb. .45 .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 12.50 -15.50
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 .22
Polymyxin, bots., bulk, 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .44 —
dms. smaller lots, works lb. .47 .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .42 —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb lots, works lb. .44 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb .47 .49
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs lb. .23½ - .26
Nubs, bgs. lb. .38 - .44
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .16 —
Danish, bgs. lb. .15 —
Polish, bgs. lb. .16 —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .12 —
Potash caustic, liq., 45% basis dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.25 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs 3.70 —
reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 —
Potash, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.05 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .31 - —
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 —
bgs. l.c.l., works lb. .18½ - .19¼
Potassium bichromate in dms ¾c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, NF, gran., powd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
100-lb. bgs., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis lb. .38 - —
100-lb. bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .40 —
Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb. 16.00 - 22.00
Pelletized potassium borohydride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb lots
Potassium bromate, 200-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs lb. .39 .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls., dms lb. .20 —
Dom. tech. powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 .23
Dom., calcinated, bgs., c.l. works, 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Dom., hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - .14⅛
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Potassium chlorate, NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs or more, works lb. .16¾ - —
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 - —
NF powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼ - —
Potassium chloride indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton. 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 28.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. 33.00 - —
USP cryst., dms. lb .20 .22
USP, gran., dms. lb. .21 .23
USP powd., dms. lb .24 .26
Potassium chloride agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
Potassium chromate, tech., dms., works lb. .50 - .51
Potassium citrate, NF, gran., 250-lb. dms., f.o.b. works E lb. .43 - —
powd., 250-lb dms., same basis. lb. .46 - —
Potassium cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .42½ - —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .44 .44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½ - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Potassium gluconate, 100-lb dm., f.o.b. works E lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb 2.10 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½ - .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, USP cryst., gran., dms., 500-lb., f.o.b. works. lb. 1.53 - —
Potassium manure salt, min. 20% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, unit-ton. .17 - .1768
Potassium metabisulfite, gran. dms., lb. .16 - —
Powd., dms lb. .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .37½ - .39½
bagged 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton. 26.60- 27.80
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .38½ - .40½
bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton. 28.10 -30.10

Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1960.

Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.

Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 17.00 —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 18.00 -19.00
gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.50 —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.00 12.00
powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.50 —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 -13.00

Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., powd., 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .32 - —

Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l. works ton 219.50 —
dms., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 17.48 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 18.73 - —

Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.

Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 .20

Potassium permanganate, coml., kgs. works lb. .25 .35
USP, dms., works lb. .29 .35

Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 .21

Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .1475- 1575

Potassium prussiate, red (see Potassium ferrocyanide)

Potassium prussiate, yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide)

Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be. 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 —

Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 40.5° Be. 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.60 —

Potassium silicate, glass grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.30 -18.00
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 —
Soln. 39° Be 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 —
dms., l.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —

Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works. lb. .09½- .10

Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb higher

Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .780 - .853

Potassium sulfate, min. 50% K_2O, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .70½- .72½

Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1960

Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month

Potassium sulfate NF VII, cryst., dms., lb. .31 - .33
NF VII, gran., 400-lb. dm. lb. .18 - —
NF VII, powd., 400-lb. dm. lb. .17 - —

Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate).

Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 .79

Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .16¾- —

Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk works, base price. ton 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton 14.00 - —

Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF gran or powd., 250-lb. dms., c.l., works E lb. .42½- —
250-lb. dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
250-lb. dms., same basis lb. .43½- —

Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 .40

Potassium-zirconium flouride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 —
fib dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55

Pregnenolone, bots. gram. No prices.

Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.

Procaine hydrochloride, USP, antibiotic grade, dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.25 - —
USP, ampule grade, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.40 - —
dms., 500 lbs. lb. 2.45 - —
dms., 100 lbs. lb. 2.50 - —

Progesterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.

Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.

Propenyl guaethol, dms. lb. 24.50 -27.00

b-Propriolactone, tech., dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .48½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —

Propionic acid syn., pure, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .24¾- —
tanks, divd. lb. .20¾- —

n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, divd. lb. .12¼- —

n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., divd lb. .14 .15
dms., l.c.l., divd lb. .15½- .16½
tanks, divd lb. .11½- .12½

n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 4.40

n-Propyl-p-hydroxbenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 2.40

Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 —
bots., smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -55.20

n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., divd lb. 1.24 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.255 - —

n-Propylene dichloride, consumers', dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0995- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 —

Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis

Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
USP, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —

Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., divd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —

Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., divd. E, lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, divd. E lb. .14½- —

Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .38 - .40
Blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Husks, bgs. lb. .42 .45

Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03¾- —

Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06¼- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton 60.00 —
fine, bgs. ton 60.00 -70.00

Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .28 .38

Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).

Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton works lb. .20 - —

Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bgs., ton works lb. .71 - —

Pyrethrum liquid, 20:1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works. gal. 9.60 9.80

Pyrethrum liquid, 100:1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 45.90 46.90

Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 11.00 -11.25

purif., 20%, dms., works lb. 11.00 -11.25

Pyridine, denat., dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —

Refd., 2°, non-rec., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .76 - .76½
tanks, same basis lb. .71 - —

Pyridoxine hydrochloride, USP, 500-gram bots., dms., f.o.b. works kilo. 95.00 -100.00

Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton 4.50 - 5.00

Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).

Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).

Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls., 100-lbs., f.o.b. works lb 3.50 - —

Pyrogallol, NF, 100-lb. dms. lb 3.50 - —

Pyroxylin, USP, bots. lb 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .19 - —

Quicksilver (see Mercury, metal).

Quince seed, bgs. lb. 1.75 - —

Quinidine sulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .94½- —

Quinine, NF, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .3750- —

Quinine bisulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .38 - —

Quinine hydrochloride, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .3650- —

Quinine sulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .3150- —

Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. 50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Powd., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.08 - —

Rapeseed oil, dms. lb. .15¼- .15¼
tanks lb. .13¼- —

Rare earth oxalate, NF, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.15 - —

Rauwolfia serpentina rost. powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.00 1.30

Red carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).

Red oil (see Oleic acid).

RED PIGMENTS

Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).

Red toner, Lake C, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —

Reserpine, cryst., bots gram 1.25 —

Resorcinol, tech. grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. 77½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. 78½- —

Resorcinol in dms., 1c. per lb. more

USP, powd., dms., works lb 2.85 —

Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms lb 2.50 —

Rhatany root, bgs lb .14 .16

Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb 6.00 —
Tungstated, PTMA works, kgs lb 6.00 —

Rhodinol, 5-lb cans lb. 42.00 -51.00
Synthetic lb. 14.00 16.00

Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb .25 —
powd., bgs lb .35 —

Riboflavin, USP, fib dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo. 36.00 —

Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo. 104.50 —

Rice bran oil, clarified, dms., t.c.l. lb. .14 .14½
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12 Nom

Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split)

Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate)

Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing)

Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots lb. 1,152.00 —
Turkish, bots lb. 560.00 750.00

Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb .97 1.40
Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .50 1.20

You can always depend on receiving chemicals of consistent high purity when you specify PITT-CONSOL. Regular users know, too, there are *extra* dividends that help them obtain a competitive edge. Advanced research and technical methods, precise quality control, and ability to adjust to assure prompt delivery—are just a few of the intangibles that are part of every shipment.

Help yourself to profit with these important *extras*...

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PITT-CONSOL CHEMICALS

PITT-CONSOL Chemical Company

191 Doremus Avenue • Newark 5, N. J.

A SUBSIDIARY OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY

HIGH PURITY PHENOLS, CRESOLS, CRESYLIC ACIDS • RUBBER CHEMICALS • ARYL MERCAPTANS

Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market)
Rotenone, fib. dms., works unit lb .10½- —
Resin 25-45% fib dms. works unit lb. .10¼- —
Rottenstone bgs. 5-ton lots ex-whse lb 03¾ —
bgs. ton lots same basis lb 04¼ —
Rubber solvent petroleum (15° F b.r., tankcars New Jersey and New York gal 19 —
Group 3 gal 13875 —
Houston Texas gal 155 —
Rue oil, bots lb 2.75 3.00
Rutin NF fib dms. 10 kilo lots kilo.11.00 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots kilo.11.50 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo.13.00 - —
Ryania 100% powd. bgs., c.l. works lb .22 —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb 24 —

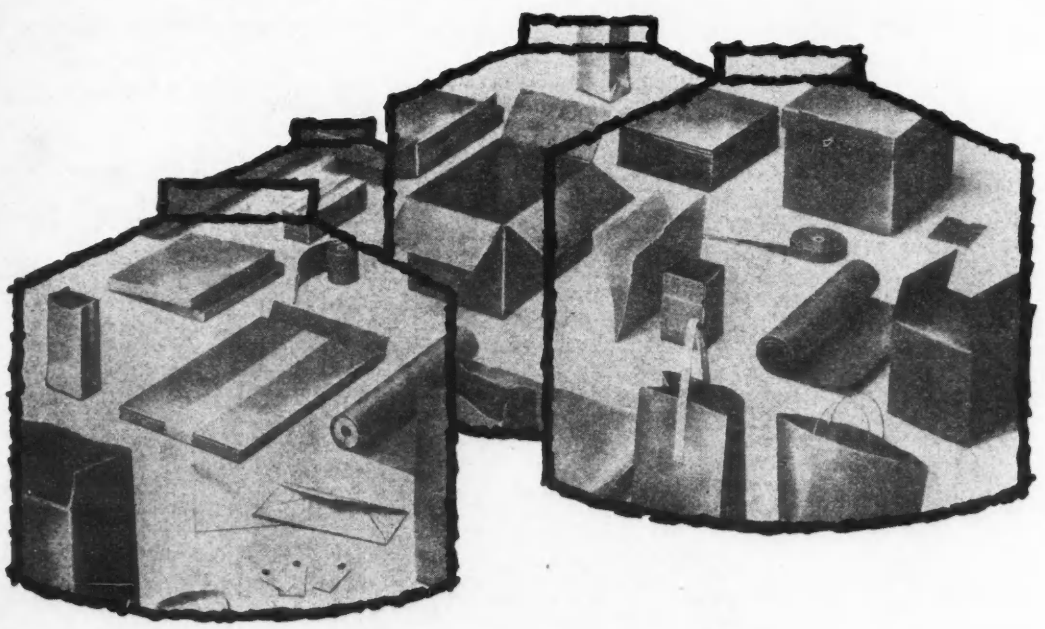
S

S acid, bbls., works lb 3.25 —
Sabadilla seed activated, ground with lime bbls lb .42 .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib dms 1,000-lb lots, works lb 2.50 —
USP, gran., soluble dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.40 - —
dms., smaller lots lb 1.50 —
USP powd. soluble, insoluble lots —
dms., smaller lots lb 1.55 - —
Saccharin, USP, powd., insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.43 - —
dms., smaller lots lb 1.53 - —
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb .145- .1770
tanks, Atl. Coast lb .1345- .1570
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb.19.50 - —
Safrol dms lb 65 - —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs lb 40 - —
Greek, cns lb 15 - —
Italian, cns lb 18 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots lb.12.00 -15.00
Dalmatian, cns lb 2.85 3.25
Spanish cns lb 1.25 1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant frt. equald lb 1.23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 1.25 - —
Salicylamide, 100-lb dms lb 1.05 —
Salicylic acid tech. fib dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 40½- —
fib dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 44¾- —
Salicylic acid, USP, cryst. 200-lb. fib dms., 1,000 lbs or more lb. .51¾- —
200-lb fib dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .54¾ —
100-lb fib dms., 1,000 lbs or more lb. .53¾- —
100-lb fib dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .56¾- —
USP, powd., 100-lb fib dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .58¾- —
100-lb fib dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .61¾- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb 1.20 —
Powdered salol 25c per lb higher

Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.36 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na2SO4 basis ton.28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, E. Indian, chips, bgs., lb. .55 - .66
powd, fib dms lb. 75 - .76
Sandalwood oil, cns lb.21.00 - —
Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt equald lb 1.03 —
lb No stocks.
Sassafras oil, artif., dms lb. .45 —
Nat., dom., dms lb 1.40 - —
Savory oil, cns lb. 4.75 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .83 - —
Powd. bgs. frt alld. 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.13.00 - —
Sebacic acid, CP bgs. c.l. works, lb. .69¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 71½- —
Purified, bgs. c.l., works lb. .65½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .67½ —
Seidlitz mixture fib dms. 5,000-lb. lots lb .30½- —
fib dms., smaller lots lb. .31 .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 7.00 - —
Senega root, bls lb. 2.95 - 3.00
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls. lb. .20 - .22
siftings lb. .16 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .22 - —
No. 2, bls lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bls lb. .14 - —
pods, bls lb. .28 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 6.50 - —
Sesame oil, USP, dms., l.c.l lb. .37 - .38
Sesame seed, Colombian, bgs lb. .15¼- —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs lb .19 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, bgs lb. .23 - —
nat., bgs. lb. .14 - —
Salvadorian, Nat. bgs lb .16 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .22 .23½
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
Bonedry shellacs prices for less than 1,500-lb lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd. bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb .56 —
bbls., 1,500-lb lots lb .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb .58 - —
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots, lb .34 .37
superfine, bgs. 10-bg. lots lb .32 .34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c per lb more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .45 - —
tanks, works gal. .25 —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- .18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .16¾
paper bgs. l.c.l., works lb .07 .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd. 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 —
bgs. l.c.l. works, ex whse ton.45.00 .55.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.25.00 —
99½% 140 mesh bgs., c.l. works ton.15.00 —
bgs., l.c.l. works ton.20.00 —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .91⅛- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .94¾ —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .95¼ —
bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .96¼ —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 1,000 to 4,000 oz., f.o.b. works oz. .67¼- —
bots. 250-500 oz., same basis. oz. .67¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, 16-oz. bots oz. 1.46 —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns lb.40.00 -43.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls lb. .30 .35
Powd., bls lb. .35 .40
Whole, bls lb. .20 .25
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100 lbs. 3.00 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 5.20 —
liq. 50% sellers tanks works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 3.00
Soda, caustic, liq, 73%, sellers' tanks works dry basis, 100 lbs. 3.00 —
liq., 73% rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis lb. 3.00 3.10
solid, 76% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.80 —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.50 —
bgs. smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
NF, 60% gran., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15½ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dom., 300 lbs. or more lb. 1.02 —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 1.90 —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pent-oxide, 200 lb. dm. less than ton lots, f.o.b. works lb. .24 - —
ton lots or more, same basis, lb. .23½- —
Sodium arsenite, 94% soluble pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, 100-lb. dms., ton lots or more, f.o.b., works lb. .18½- —
1,600-1,900 dms., same basis lb. .19 - —
100-500 dms., same basis lb. .20 - —
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 100-kilos, dms., f.o.b. works kilo. 6.80 - —
less than 100-kilos kilo. 7.05 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .39 - —
USP dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.85 - —
USP powd., bgs. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .13½- .14¼
Sodium bichromate in dms ¼c. per lb higher
Sodium bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .2025- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs 2.00 —
dms c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 3.00 3.60
dms. l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs 3.50 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.45 —
Soln., 35° bbls. c.l., works 100 lbs 1.70 —
bbls. l.c.l works 100 lbs 2.20 —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., c.l., works lb.19.90 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb.33.00 -40.00
Sodium borohydride, stabilized water soln., 12% NaBH4 100% basis, dms. works lb.15.00 - —
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb lots.
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal)
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 —
dms. l.c.l. works lb .09½- .10¼
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher.

WEST END

advance planning OF ENLARGED SALT CAKE STORAGE ANTICIPATES INDUSTRY'S GROWING NEEDS



WEST END as a major supplier of highest quality natural salt cake programs expansion of its in-plant storage to meet ever-increasing requirements of industry. West End is constantly exploring new solutions to transportation, distribution and handling problems to assure its continuing position as a reliable and economical source.

Stauffer CHEMICALS

WEST END CHEMICAL COMPANY • DIVISION OF STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY
636 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA • PLANT: WESTEND, CALIFORNIA

Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs., lb. .88 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-dm lots or more, works lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾ - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¼ - .16½
Sodium chromate tetrahydrate, bgs. c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015 - —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .1065 - .1190
Sodium citrate anhyd., 200-lb dm., f.o.b works E lb. .62 - —
NF VIII gran. bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
USP XIV gran. bgs., c.l., same basis lb .29 —
Sodium citrate, USP powd prices ½c higher
Sodium cyanate—dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 —
dms. smaller lots, works lb. .90 1.10
Sodium cyanide, briquettes or gran., 97 percent min., dms., works, 20,000-lb lots lb. .176 —
dms., same basis, 5,000 to 19,999-lb lots lb. .188 —
dms. same basis, 1,000 to 4,900-lb lots lb. .198 —
Sodium cyclamate 100-lb dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.95 - —
Sodium diacetate, anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 —
250-lb dms. c.l., works lb. 18¾ - —
Tech. 33-35% acetic acid, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 —
250-lb dms. l.c.l. works lb. 15¾ - —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln. dms. c.l., t.l. frt alld., 100% basis lb .42 —
dms. l.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .47 .52
tanks, same basis lb .38 —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½ - —
bgs. smaller lots lb. .14¾ - —
Sodium fluoride white, 97%, fib. dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390 - —
fib. dms. l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1465 - —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
bgs. l.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b works E lb. .64 - —
Tech. bgs. c.l. t.l., same basis lb. .34 - —
Sodium hydride 50% soln in oil, dms., works lb. 1.25 2.50
25% soln in oil, dms., 50 lbs. or less, f.o.b shipping point, lb. 2.20 - —
dms. 50-99 lbs. same basis lb. 1.77 - —
dms., 100-999 lbs., same basis lb 1.20 - —
dms. 1,000 lbs or more, same basis lb 95 —
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite dms c.l., frt. alld lb. 23½ —
dms. l.c.l. frt alld. lb. 25¾ - —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm lots, lb .23½ - .26
Sodium hydroxide, tech (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms. 1,000-lb. lots lb. .99 - —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dms., f.o.b. works lb. 2.13 - —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., divd lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.t.l., divd. lb. .21½ - —
tanks, divd. lb. .19½ - —
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 6.50
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.40 7.00
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs. c.l. works ton.210.00 —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 8.30 - —
bgs. smaller lots ex whse 100 lbs. 9.61 -11.61
Tetrahydrate bgs. c.l., works ton.210.00 —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.14.83 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs.16.08 -18.08
Sodium metallic, bricks, c.l., works, lb. .21 —
Fused, 18,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .19½ - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metalinate, bbls., frt. alld, lb. .62 - —
Sodium metaphosphate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. shipping pt 100 lbs.11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.85 - —
dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.12.45 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works, 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 .99
Cryst., dms. works frt. alld lb. 74 76
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate)
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls. lb. .72 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton.48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.44.00 - —
Imp., crude, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse ton.48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.44.00 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88%, bgs., works, 100 lbs.12.35 - —
99%, bgs., works 100 lbs.15.40 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - .34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - .34
Powd., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - .33
Sodium pentabarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .18¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .21
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., divd. E. of Miss lb. .21½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - .23½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 2.75 - —
Sodium phenosulfonate, USP, IX, gran., dms lb. .52 - .53
NF, powd., dms. lb. .55 - .56
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.50 - 9.55
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.90
Dibasic duohydrate, bgs., c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Monobasic, anhyd bgs., c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 -10.15
Tribasic, anhyd. bgs., c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.60 -10.20
Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c to 80c. higher than bgs
Sodium phosphate, USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Sodium picramate, tech., paste, dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. .90 - —
Sodium propionate, any quantity, dms., divd E of Rockies. lb 34½ —
Prices W of Rockies 3c. per lb more
Sodium prussiate yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide)
Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs.11.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.30 - —
Sodium salicylate USP dms., 1,000-lbs or more lb. .78½ - —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs. dms.lb. .81½ - —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., l.c.l., divd. zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 4.35
divd. zone 2 100 lbs 4.35 4.60
divd. zone 3 100 lbs 4.75 4.90
divd zone 4 100 lbs 5.35 5.60
Sales zones are (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La. and Miss south of 31°; Tex E of 100°; S of 31° Fla., also Me., N H and Vt in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia., and St Louis; (2) Ark E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn., Mo. (except St Louis) Neb E of 98° N C., S C., Tenn and Tex N of 31° and E of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala. La and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark W of 98° Kan., Neb W of 98° N D., Okla., S D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah Wyo and El Paso Tex
Sodium sesquisilicate anhyd., bgs., c.l. t.l. works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
dms. c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
bgs., 5,000-19,900 lb lots, works 100 lbs 5.25 —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.50 —
dms. 6,000-19,900 lb lots works, 100 lbs 5.85 —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be. 1:3.2, turbid dms. c.l. works 100 lbs 1.65 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.90 2.40
tanks works 100 lbs 1.20 —
47° Be 1:2.9 turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.25 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.60 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.90 —
52° Be 1:2.4 turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.65 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.00 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs 2.30 —
Solid, 1:3.2 bgs. works ton.67.50 —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb .065 —
bgs. l.c.l., works lb .725 —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms. 0.4c per lb. higher
Sodium stannate, dms. works, frt. alld., E lb. .638 - .697
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name)
Sodium sulfanilate bbls. works lb .22 —
Sodium sulfate NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb .22½ —
Tech., anhyd. bgs., c.l., divd E ton.56.00 - —

buy Columbia-Southern hydrogen peroxide—you get much more than a chemical

You *expect* highest purity hydrogen peroxide that produces a uniformly bleached product. Columbia-Southern provides this—and so much more:

EXACTING DELIVERY SCHEDULES to meet *your* processing time-table . . . orders promptly handled to assure a continuing balance of speed and economy.

CONVENIENT QUANTITIES in drums or tank cars. Thirty-gallon leak-proof drums are completely free from pressure buildup. Tank cars of 4,000, 6,000 and 8,000 gallon capacity are equipped for either air padding or pump unloading.

THOROUGH TECHNICAL SERVICE available to all Columbia-Southern customers. This practical aid includes suggestions on sources of supply, help in passivation of equipment, and supervision of the unloading and servicing of the initial tank car shipment.

VIGOROUS RESEARCH, striving for product or process improvement. This extensive program developed a widely-used bleaching technique based on the use of hydrogen peroxide with sodium hypochlorite. Goods are bleached to high brightness with improved absorbency and a significant reduction in the need for desizing.

Next time, buy Columbia-Southern hydrogen peroxide, soda ash, chlorine, and caustic soda—you get *much more* than a chemical.

You'll like doing business with Columbia-Southern

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Sodium sulfate, tech., detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ..ton.38.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..lb. —
USP cryst fib dms ..lb .17½ .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake 70-72%, dms. c.l. works, frt equald lb .07¼ —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .08¼ —
Liq. 40-44% tanks works, 100% basis ton 130.00 —
Sodium sulfide flake, dms., c.l., works E, frt equald lb .06 —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .07 —
Fused bbls. c.l. works E., frt equald lb .05½ —
bbls. l.c.l. same basis lb .06½ —
Sodium sulfite annyd., powd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 7.55 —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 7.95 —
Anhyd. tech. bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 3.50 —
bgs., l.l. same basis 100 lbs 4.00 —
Sodium sulfocyanide. CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works frt equald lb .04½ —
dms., l.c.l same basis lb .05½ —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 .65
Tech. anhyd. dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .367 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .387 - —
Sodium thiosulfate NF cryst. bbls. lb .13½ —
Tech. anhyd. 100-lb bgs. c.l., l.l., frt equald 100 lbs 7.75 —
100-lb bgs l.c.l. l.l., frt equald 100 lbs 8.15 —
Sodium thiosulfate tech., annyd., photo grade, 64-lb bgs., c.l. l.l. frt equald lb .0775- —
64-lb bgs. l.c.l. l.l.l. frt. equald lb .0815- —
Tech., pentahydrate photo grade, 100-lb bgs., c.l., l.l., frt equald 100 lbs 4.95 - —
Sodium thiosulfate tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs. l.c.l., l.l.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 5.20 —
Sodium titanate ctns. c.l. works lb .14¼ —
ctns. 5-ton lots works lb .14½ —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less works lb .14¾ —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb dms., c.l., frt alld E lb .35 —
50-lb dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb .35½- —
10-lb cns., c.l. frt alld E lb .42 —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher
Sodium tripolyphosphate bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 8.95 —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.70 13.13
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 9.45 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 10.20 10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs. divd. E lb 1.32 —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms. works lb .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate dms., t.l., divd lb. .22½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib dms 1,000-lb lots or more works lb .28 —
fib dms., smaller lots, same basis lb .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt equald gal. .30 .35½
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, straight aromatic, 310° 360°F b.r., 14° 16°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .29 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .29 - —
355° 420°F b.r., 17° 18°C, m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York, gal. .30 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 211° 265°F b.r., 31°C m.a.p. tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .235 —
286°-340°F b.r., 22°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal .275 —
Solvent naphtha, 319°-380°F. b.r., 27°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .27 - —
322° 395°F b.r., 28° C m.a.p. tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal .28 —
Sorbitan monostearate fib dms. 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .33½ —
fib dms. 10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .35½ —
fib dms. smaller lots, works lb. .38½ .40½
Sorbitan tristearate fib dms 20,000-lb lots works lb .34 —
fib dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works lb .36 —
fib dms., smaller lots, works lb .39 .41
Sorbitol NF reg., 70% aqueous. dms., c.l., works lb .18 - —
dms., t.c.l. works lb .19 —
tanks, works lb .16¼- —
cryst. resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l. works lb. .23 —
dms. 1 to 5-ton lots works lb .25 .26
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .38½ —
dms., 10,000 to 20,000 lb. lots, works lb .40½ —
Sorbitol, soln., comyl., aqueous, dms., c.l. works lb. .26 —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .27 —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works. lb .23 —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb .23¼ .23½
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs c.l. works lb .20 —
bgs., t.c.l. works lb .20¼ .29½
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, unrestricted, Decatur ton.52.50 - —
Soybean oil crude tanks Decatur lb. .11 - —
Foots, soapstock acid 95%, tanks. lb. .05½- —
Refd., alkali, dms. lb. .15¼ - .15½
tanks lb. .13¼ - —
Clarified, dms. lb. .14¾ - .15
tanks lb. .12¾ - —
Salad, dms. lb. .15¼ - .15½
tanks lb. .13¼ - —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms. lb. .16 .18½
tanks lb. .13½ - —
S. D., dms. lb. .14¾ - .17¼
tanks lb .12¼ - —

Sparteine sulfate, cns., 100 oz. or more oz. .80 - —
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms lb. 7.80 - 8.00
Sperm oil, bleached winter, 45°, dms lb. .1675- .1775
tanks lb. .1475- —
Nat., winter 45°, dms lb. .1575- .1675
tanks lb. .1375- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs lb. .32 - .33
Cakes, cs. lb. .33 - .34
Spruce oil, cns., dms. lb 2.10 3.55
Squill, white, bls. lb. .16 .18
Powd., bbls. bxs. lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .17 - —
Stannic chloride anhyd dms., works lb. .808 - .830
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd lb. 1.07½- 1.08½
Stannous chloride anhyd dms. works lb. 1.007 - 1.256
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .86½- .87½
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.056 - 1.076
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root.)
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 .61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed, bgs lb. .15¾- .18¼
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .15¼ - .17¾
Triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .17½- .20
Stoddard solvent, petroleum tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, Houston gal. .1475- —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .16½- .18
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .03 - .032
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., gran., 150-lb. dm., frt. equald lb. 1.00 • —
Strontium carbonate, pure dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 • —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 • —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 • —
Strontium chromate fib dms. divd. lb. .48 • —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb lots lb 3.57 • —
Strontium nitrate, bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs.11.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.00 • —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.88 • —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh bgs works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Quabain, USP).
Strophanthin K bots. oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb 3.50 3.75
Styrax gum USP cs lb 4.50 5.50
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6% dms. c.l. frt alld. lb. .17 — —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .1509- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1709- —
tanks lb. .1259- —
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of benzene and petroleum refining labor.
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.03 - 1.10
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., dms., t.l., frt alld lb. .62 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .63 - .75
Succinic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs. refy E. lb. .0955- —
Sucrose acetate, isobutyrate, 90%, dms. t.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
100%, t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
l.t.l., dms., same basis lb. .37 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 1.00 • —
Sugar (see Sucrose)
Sugar cane wax dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb ctns works lb. .60 - .65
80-lb ctns, spot lb. .65 75
Sulfabenzamide, dms kilo 8.80 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms kilo 9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide USP fib dms kilo. 6.61 6.83
Sulfacetamide-sodium USP, fib. dms kilo 8.15 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.35 -24.45
USP, powd. dms. kilo.22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP dms kilo.24.80 -25.90
Sulfaguanidine NF X. dms kilo 5.50 6.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo.24.80 25.90
Sulfamethazine USP XV microcrystals, dms kilo.19.65 -20.75
USP XV powd. dms kilo.18.75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst. dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 —
dms. t.c.l., t.l.l., works 100 lbs.17.50 18.50
Gran., dms., c.l., t.l., works. 100 lbs.14.75 —
dms., t.c.l. t.l.l. works 100 lbs 16.25 -17.25
Sulfanilamide, NF reg. 1,000 lb., frt. equald lb 1.50 • —
NF fib dm. frt equald lb 1.55 • —
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary dms kilo.16.28 • —
Sulfanilic acid, tech. dms. c.l., frt. lb. lots lb. 2.05 —
dms., t.c.l., frt alld lb. .21 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.06 2.07
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots., tins kilo.15.45 -16.55
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.96 1.99
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo.16.55 -17.65
Tech., dms lb. 1.05 —
Tansy oil, dms lb. 6.60 8.00
Sulfathiazole, NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 6.25 6.90
NF X, powd. dms. kilo. 5.50 6.15
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000-lb lots or more lb. 2.35 - —
Sulfur, comi., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.35 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 • —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.80 • —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b cars, mines long-ton.23.50 • —
export, f.o.b vessels, Gulf ports. long-ton.25.00 • —
US and Canada, f.o.b vessels Gulf ports long-ton.25.00 • —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower
Sulfur, crude, imp. Mexican, bulk, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton.24.00 • —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower.
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.65 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 7.00 • —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.25 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.25 • —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.95 • —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.50 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.25 • —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.65 • —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.70 • —

Sulfur, rubbermakers, comi., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.70 • —
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 • —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.90 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.05 • —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.75 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.00 • —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04½- —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., comi., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
Sulfur dioxide, refrigeration, cyls., dlvd lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .06¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04½- —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
tanks, works ton.18.60 - —
Sulfuric acid, 66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton.22.35 - —
98% tanks, works ton.23.50 - —
99% tanks, works ton.23.70 - —
Sulfuric acid, 100%, tanks, works. ton.23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers', cbys., t.c.l., same basis. lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt bots., extra, cs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton.25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton.29.00 - —
65% tanks works ton.39.50 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla., unit-ton. 1.00 - —
bulk, f.o.b. vessel at Fla. unit-ton. 1.05 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns lb. 4.00 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns lb. 2.00 3.05

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2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 • —
2,4,5-T, isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 • —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. 1.29 • —
Talc, dom., fibrous, grd., bgs., c.l., works, New York ton.28.00 - —
bgs. t.c.l., works ton.31.00 -36.00
fibrous, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, New York ton.31.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, 99.95%, 400 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l works ton.38.00 - —
625 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l., works ton.80.00 - —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 -39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.19.40 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
Imp. Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 -35.00
tanks, works lb. .02⅞- .03⅛
Tall oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .03 - .03¼
Dist, depending on grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - .09¼
tanks, works lb. .05¼- .08
Tall oil, refd., depending upon grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, works lb. .05¾- .07½
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - .10
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07½- .10½
tanks, works lb. .05 - .07½
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .09½ Nom.
Inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, lb. .06¾- .06¾
fancy, guaranteed, bulk, f.o.b. steamer lb. .07⅛- —
dms., f.a.s. lb. .08⅛- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
No. 1, dlvd lb. .05⅝- .05¾
Prime, tanks, dlvd lb. .06⅜- .06½
Special tanks, dlvd lb. .06⅛- —
Sulfonated, 25%, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .08½- .08¾
50% bbls. t.c.l. lb. .10½- .11
Tallow acids, dist., dms. lb. .12¼- .14¾
tanks lb. .09¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .14½- .17
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .13½- —
dms., t.c.l. lb. .14½- .15½
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms lb. 4.75 - —
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York bulk, unit-ton. 4.75 5.00
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.06 2.07
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.96 1.99
Tech., dms lb. 1.05 —
Tansy oil, dms lb. 6.60 8.00
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
Tar acid oil, 25-28%, dms., c.l., same frt. equald gal. .53½- —
basis gal. .60 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, NF, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
bgs., 10,000 lbs. 1 shipt., same basis lb. .43 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .47 - —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, extra, dms lb. .50 - .60
Prime, dms lb. .40 - .50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - .75
Prime, dms lb. .53 56
Terpinyl propionate, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Testosterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Testosterone propionate, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½ —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene)
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .22 - .23½

Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .51 - —
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.04 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., t.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .31½- —
dms., t.c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb .32½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J lb .33½ —
dms., t.c.l., Newark, N.J lb .34½- —
tanks, dlvd E of Denver lb 31 —
tanks, dlvd W of Denver lb .32 —
Tetrahydrophthalic anhydride dms., c.l., t.l. frt alld E lb .39 - —
t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb .41 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate)
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99% bots. dlvd. lb 5.00 10.00
Theobromine, NF fib dms 100 lbs f.o.b., works lb. 4.10 - 4.15
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib dms 500-lbs works lb 6.45 - —
Theobromine, sodio-salicylate, NF, fib dms., 500-lbs. works. lb 3.80 - —
Theophyline, USP, anhyd. 100-lb dms., frt alld lb 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP fib dms., frt alld kilo.36.00 - —
USP, ampule grade, fib., dms., frt alld kilo.38.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib dms., frt alld kilo.36.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. 74 - —
dms., less ton lots lb. 76 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., 55 gal dms., ton lots, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
Thiosalicylic acid, 80%, dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l. frt alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis lb. .33 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, dms., 100 kilos, works kilo.121.00 - —
Thyme leaves, French, triple sifted extra, bgs lb. .27 - —
Spanish, extra, bgs lb. .12 - —
triple sifted, bgs lb. .25 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb .09 —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms. lb. 2.00 - —
NF, white, cns lb. 2.20 - —
Tech., white, cns. lb 40 1.85
Thymol, fib dms., 25-lbs., f.o.b works lb. 2.45 - —
Thymol iodide, NF, dms. 100-lbs f.o.b. works lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)
Tin metal (Straits) lb. 1.01 - —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide)
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhyd.)
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .25½- —
bgs., t.c.l., divd. lb. .26½ —
reg., bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .25½- —
bgs., t.c.l. divd. lb. .26½- —
metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville Fla. ton.180.00 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N. Y ton.205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis ton.215.00 - —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher
Titanium dioxide, rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., divd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs., t.c.l., divd E lb. .28½- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg., bgs., c.l., divd lb. .09¾- —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .09½- —
50% Ti O_2, high-tinting, dms., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
dms., t.c.l. lb. .14⅞- —
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .81 - —
dms., t.c.l. lb. .84 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, NF, mixer, conc. pure basis, bots kilo.67.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.122.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots kilo.109.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots. kilo.99.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo.90.00 —
25% dry, powd., bots kilo.22.50 -24.00
33% dry, powd., bots. kilo.30.00 -31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.55 —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —

TOLUOL

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine, hydrochloride paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 3.50 - 3.65
Toluene, coaltar, indust., or nitration, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25½- —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b., frt. equald gal. .25 - —
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., t.l., works lb. .60 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .63 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid, 55-gal. dms., t.l., frt. alld lb .16 - —
1,000-lb. or more, same basis lb. .18 - —
less than 1,000-lb., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid in 10-gal. dms., 2c. per lb more.
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld lb .83 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .84 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .83 - —

o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .31 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Cast, dms., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, dms., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs, works lb. 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.50 - —
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.30 - —
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .22 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 4.10 4.20
No. 2, cs. lb. 3.75 3.80
No. 3, cs. lb. 3.40 3.65
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.05 1.15
Triacetin dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .985 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt alld E of Denver. lb. .42½ - —
non-ret dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½ - —
tanks, frt alld E of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .52½ - —
dms, t.c.l., same basis lb. .53½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine dms., c.l., works lb. .67½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Tributyrin dms t.c.l. dlvd lb. .69 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, tech., 300-lb. dms. c.l., f.o.b works lb. .52 - —
USP, 100-lb. dms., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Trichlorobenzene dms. c.l. frt alld. & lb. .15 —
dms. t.c.l. frt. alld. E. lb. 16 —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb 13¼ —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .13¼ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¼ - —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .13½ - —
Trichloroethylene dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - .14½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¼ - —
Trichloroisocyanuric acid dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .63 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .75 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. chys. works, frt adjusted. lb. 1.40 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½ - —
Tricresyl phosphate, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½ - —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .25½ - —
dms. t.t.l. frt alld. lb. .26½ - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .24½ - —
Triethylamine dms. c.l., dlvd E. lb. .50 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .51½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½ - —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .46¼ - —
non-ret dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .47¼ - —
tanks frt alld E of Denver. lb. .43¾ - —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .42 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .49 - —
Triisobutylene, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¼ - —
dms. t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .20¾ - —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 .305
tanks, frt equald, 100% basis. lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln. dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms. t.c.l. frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½ - —
tanks, 100% basis, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
Trimethylolpropane, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .30½ - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .31½ - —
Trioxanes, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .50 - —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .51½ - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
bgs., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41½ - —
bbls. t.c.l. frt equald lb. .43½ - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene dms., c.l., dlvd. E gal. .44 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .54 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .28 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½ - —
dms., t.c.l. t.t.l. frt. alld. E lb. .22 - —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt alld E lb. .17½ - —
Tripropylene glycol, tankwagon and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min. frt. alld. E lb. .18 —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c per lb higher in west
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic)
dl-Tryptophane, dms., 1 kilo, works, kilo. 154.00 —
Tung oil, dms., New York l.c. .26½
tanks, imported lb. .24½ - .25
tanks, domestic, mills lb. .24¼ - —
Tungsten metal powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb 4.25 —
Tungstic acid tech., dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb 2.25 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb 2.45 - —

Turkey red, bbls., works lb. .63 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms lb. .28 .50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald lb. .26 - .32
Tyrothricin, USP, 1 to 5 kilos gram. .50 - —

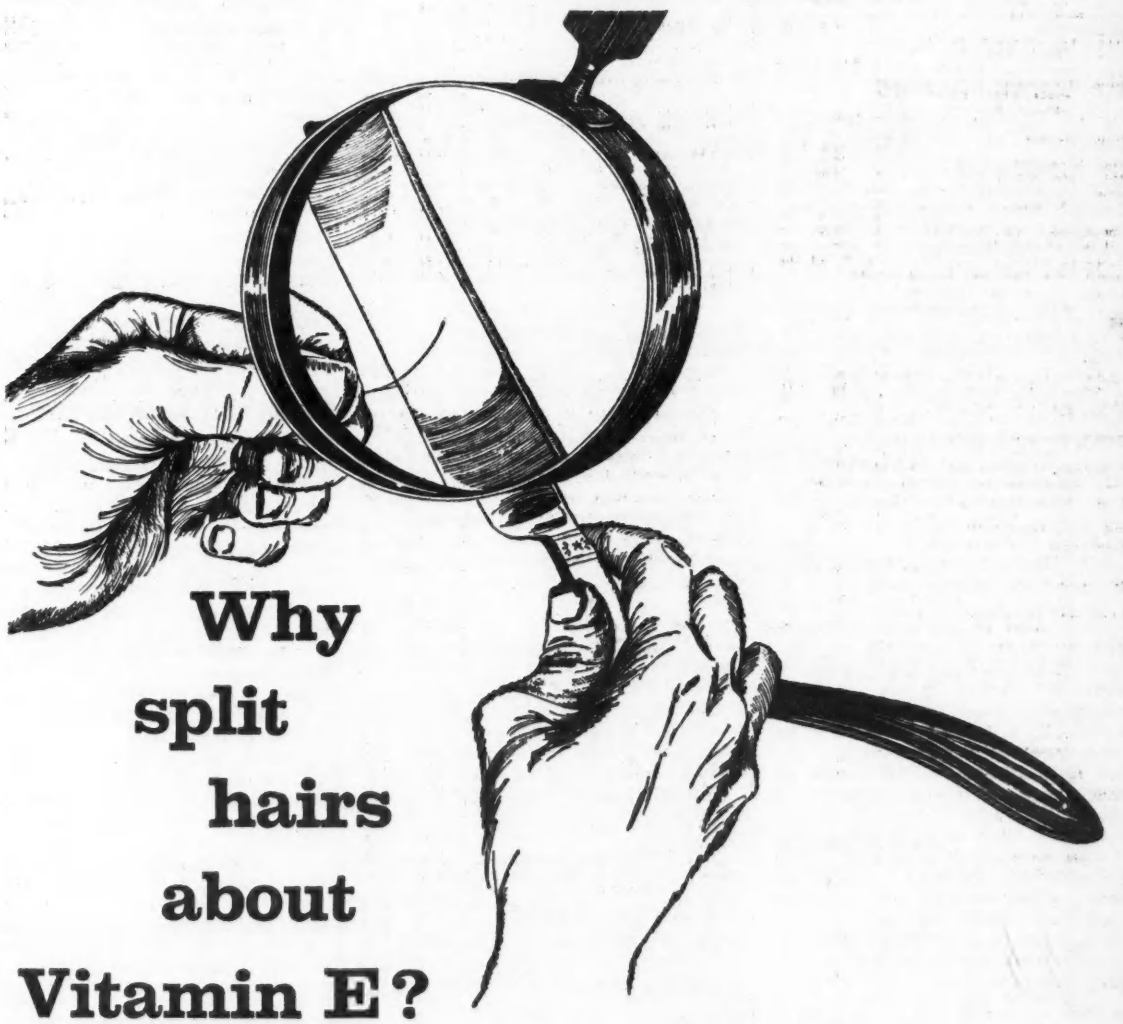
U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .30½ - .35
Jobbing types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .16 - .22½
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .16 - .37½
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½ - .07¾
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .07¾ .08
Umber pigment, burnt, turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb. .08¼ - —
Raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾ - .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .08½ .08¾
Undecylenic acid, 55-gal. dms., f.o.b. works lb. 1.28 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust. bgs., c.l. t.l., dlvd. E ton.98.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd E ex whse ton.100.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs. c.l. (30 tons) dlvd. E ton.100.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt. equald ton.120.00 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton.145.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .63 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .13 - —

V

Valerian root, Belgian bgs. lb. .32 - —
Indian, bgs lb. .25 - —
dl-Valine, dms., 1 kilo, works kilo. 37.00 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.38 - —
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. .09½ - .13
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Mexican cuts, tins lb. 7.15 - 7.35
whole, tins lb. 7.75 - 8.00
Vanillin ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
less than 2,000 lbs. lb. 3.20 - 3.30
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works, lb. .0475 - —
Venetian red, 20%, bgs., works lb. .0525 - —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575 - —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625 - —
40%, bgs., works lb .0675 - —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. lb. 17.00 - 17.25
Haitian, cns. lb. 12.00 - 14.00
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - 4.95
Tungstated, PTMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 5.55 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb .1810 - —
55-gal. dms. t.c.l., dlvd lb. .1950 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .1590 - —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal. dlvd lb. .1610 - —
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech. dms., t.c.l. works lb 50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer tanks, works, min. frt. equald. E. lb. .0691 - —
Vinyl ether, USP, anethesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals bot 1.12 - —
bots., 75cc., hospitals bot 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .28¼ - —
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms. c.l., dlvd lb 49 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb 50 - —
tanks, same basis lb 47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms to tanks, works lb 1.20 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb 1.15 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works lb. .16½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .18½ - —
tanks, f.o.b dest frt. prepaid lb. .14 - —
Viosterol in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units 02½ - —

—Continued on page 55



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- You pay for a unit.
- You label it a unit.

A unit of E is a unit of E
No matter what the kilo cost may be;
The unit cost is based on parity.
Type makes no difference, as you can see.

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FINE CHEMICALS DIVISION **HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC.** Nutley 10, New Jersey

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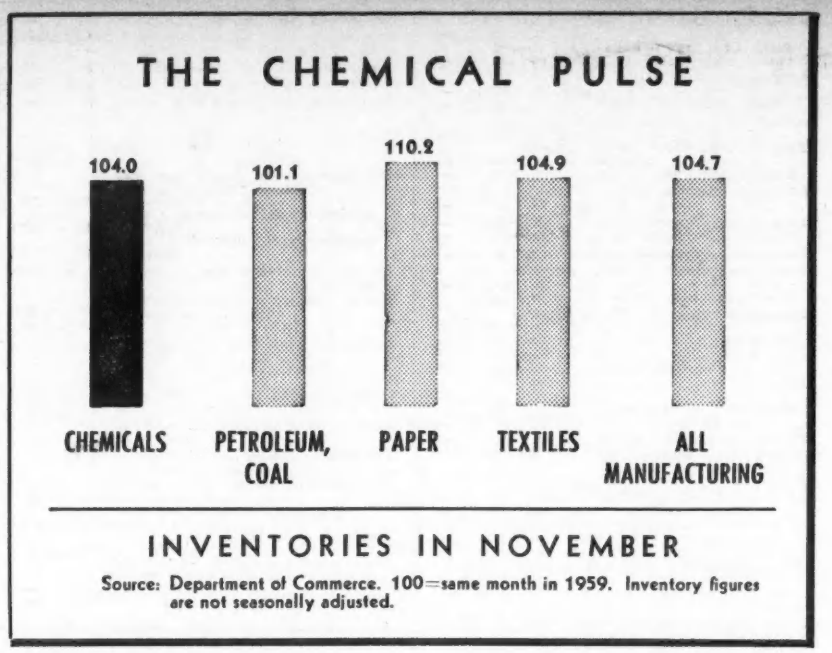

In Re Unemployment

It is not good for the United States as a nation or for its people that the number of unemployed persons in this country in December, as reported by the Department of Labor, was the largest for that month in twenty years. In the face of that information, it is not difficult to see why the AFL-CIO president, in his New Year statement, declared: "The No. 1 challenge for the nation in 1961 is to put America back to work."

That challenge is for the nation's private enterprise, not, as many are for various reasons proclaiming, for its government. Private enterprise should accept that challenge, recognize and admit its obligation to meet it, and get busy on the attainment of the objective set up by the labor leader.

What should be done?

That is a question which cannot easily be answered satisfactorily. And if it is to mean anything helpful, that answering must in no part be guesswork.

The first step toward that answer is to find out just what is the nature of the unemployment situation—and why it is what it is. It may be possible to get some useful information in that direction from the statistical records of the Department of Labor. However, to be of any real use, those data would have to be studied with an open mind by properly qualified representatives of management and labor, selected by the NAM, USCC and AFL-CIO governing bodies and proceeding in the manner of the recent conference of management and labor in the steel industry. Similar conferences would well be held in all other important industries, and the full records of the proceedings of all should be made available to the overall meeting.

Political processing of the problem of unemployment should be avoided. It would not be at all satisfactory—even to the AFL-CIO council, which has urged congressional "fast action on jobs"—whatever that may—or could—mean.

The Need in Retailing

That need for selling commented upon here last week is beginning to get some of the attention it calls for at the retail level—where it is well above average—and where selling counts most. The new president elected by the National Retail Merchants Association at its convention about a fortnight ago said that retailers would find 1961 a very tough year because the volume of sales was declining and profit margins were steadily falling lower and lower because of "expenses." All consumers know that retail prices have been going up all over the place for some time, although that is not mentioned in connection with the reported puzzling of retailers over "how long the hesitating consumer is going to wait before he decides to spend his money."

The commenters say that the retailer's top task is how to attract the buying public. The retailers' convention was told by a well-known financial adviser that they must develop better selling techniques. Aside from predicting an increase in self-service and a "tremendous improvement" in packaging—that would help—he did not (at least as reported) give his audience any suggestions on what those techniques should be. It is anybody's guess what his hearers could have got from his saying that "electronic data processing offers the promise of better methods of operation, lower and better inventories, more adequate assortments, fewer lost sales, larger sales, and lower markdowns."

One area in which retailers — and producers—can do something to attract the buying public is that of advertising. There is all too often very little, if any, real selling technique in much of what is printed and most of what is handed out in radio and TV commercials.

Cuba and Communism

The latest action of the US government in making Cuba off limits for citizens of this country would, for various reasons, be better explained—or excused—on the basis of conditions of civil war now existing in that country than, as it has been, on any classification of Cuba along with the generally recognized members of the communistic world. "Castroism" is not exactly communism. Nobody can say where Cuba may—or will—be ideologically located by the end of the current year. But it can be pushed into communism if the United States and other free countries insist upon terminating trade relations with the Cuban people, as well as diplomatic relations with the government which the majority of them do not want.

The Cuban people must sell what they produce, and they must buy what they need. If they are forced by free-world embargoes to trade with the communists in both directions, they will be subjected to great pressures to accept such terms and conditions as the communists certainly will progressively see fit to impose.

Recognition of that fact is the reason why Canada decided to continue trading relations with Cuba within the bounds of the latter's ability to pay for what it gets, in money or by barter. Credit conditions are narrowly restricted. The Canadian position has been generally and variously misunderstood in this country, largely because there was no preliminary discussion of its intention. There are no grounds whatsoever for the popularly expressed views that the Canadian deal was motivated by a desire to make a few extra dollars or was designed to make it practicable for Cuba to get from Canadian sources—or by way of a Canadian backdoor—goods which were denied it by the US embargo—a conclusion to which Cuban officials have devoted a great deal of promotive proclaiming.

Russia, quite naturally, has taken advantage of the more definite of the various public reactions in this country to the Canadian-Cuba trade relationship. It has gone so far as to charge that US Navy vessels tried to prevent a Soviet tanker from delivering oil to Cuba. The Cubans need oil—for the US refineries that were nationalized by their political boss. This country does not want to supply them with that or any other industrial material. But, it should do something toward relieving them from trouble-breeding obligation to get it from communistic sources. In the service of Western unity and free peoples, it might well do what it can to promote the supplying of their needs for oil and other materials from sources in various areas of the free world—including Canada. The simplest yet most effective way to keep Cuba out of communism is to keep communism out of Cuba—in trade contracts and every other respect.

Washington Talks It Over

Chemical People Are Beginning to Feel Easier About Top Appointments in the Kennedy Regime, But Every Old-Time Businessman Knows One Thing: You Never Can Tell.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

People in the chemical industry are keeping a watchful eye on Washington these days, but then are feeling a little easier than they did about two months ago. That queasy feeling, which prevailed just after the November Presidential elections, has pretty well subsided.

President Kennedy has now filled most of the top policy-making posts of his administration and, with the exception of a few names, the make-up of the new crowd appears to be much more conservative than was first anticipated.

All this may be wishful thinking on the part of industry, however, since few of the new appointees are very well known to the chemical business, and another two months may tell a different story.

By that time, the new group will have taken hold of the program planning and started putting their own ideas and policies into effect. Chemical observers are biding their time awaiting developments.

Most of the industry's attention is being focused on the Department of Health, Education & Welfare and the new group that is moving in to run this department.

The question being most frequently asked is how much freedom will be allowed the lower levels in the department in administering the laws affecting the chemical and drug industries.

So far there have been no indications that there will be any interference or change in policies of the Food & Drug Administration. If anything, FDA appears to have been largely forgotten in the public concern with these appointments.

All indications are that HEW will be concentrating on problems of aid to education and medical care for the aged—with a determined effort being made to crack the opposition of the American Medical Association against putting medical care for the aged under the Social Security system.

This is apparent in the appointment of Prof. Wilbur J. Cohen of the University of Michigan as assistant secretary of the department for legislative matters.

Prof. Cohen headed President Kennedy's task force on medical care for the aged, which urged the Social Security System approach.

He also caused a rumpus at the recent White House Conference on Aging with charges that the conference had been "stacked" with AMA people.

Two other interesting appointees to the department are former Rep. James M. Quigley of Pennsylvania as assistant secretary for federal and state matters, and Alanson W. Willcox of Washington, D.C., to be general counsel of HEW. Mr. Willcox is presently general counsel for the American Hospital Association.

OPD'S BOOKSHELF

Museum Pieces

The annual report of the Smithsonian Institution* is always interesting. Although the detailed information on operations and expenditures will be skimped over rather lightly by most readers, the 450 pages of reports and technical articles comprise a real feast for the scientific browser.

The 1959 report, just off the government press, includes such articles as "Transuranium Elements," by Glenn T. Seaborg; "The IGY in Retrospect," by Elliott B. Roberts; "Astronomy From Artificial Satellites," by Leo Goldberg; "Mirages," by James H. Gordon; "Ambergris—Neptune's Treasure," by C. P. Idyll, and others of current or historic interest.

* ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, 1959, 693 pages. US Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Heavy Chemicals

Highlight of the week was the announcement by a major domestic sulfur producer that price allowances would be trimmed to line up with the higher quotations posted in December by the top Mexican producer. The move had been long awaited by the trade; in fact, some observers had been questioning whether the advance could take effect as long as one large-tonnage producer was holding out. But the boost is now unanimous, and, as a result, sulfuric acid prices, which have been weak along the Atlantic coast, will bear watching. A cut in discounts or a return to list levels for the acid could be a likely result.

Copper declined one cent per pound. The reduction was posted two weeks ago by a custom smelter, matched early last week by a top producer and became industrywide by mid-week. Causing the weakness were slack demand and lower prices in London. Also, the US industry's December showing was comparatively poor at the sales level while strong at the producing end, causing an unfortunate increase in their already long supply position.

Other metals dragged along, the recent cut in zinc having done little to restore an ailing market to health. As with most nonferrous metals, supply was long and demand weak.

Production of heavy chemicals showed a mixed trend in November, which, considering the downtrend in other areas of the economy, was rated good enough by most producers. Sulfuric acid, barometer of the chemical business, underwent only a slight decline in output, while other chemicals moved in both directions; and, though there were more downs than ups, the downs were not so steep as to cause concern. Figures are given in the table below.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended Jan. 14, at 90.6 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 81.3 percent for the previous week and 97.4 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Copper, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 22, 1960
106.85	106.85*	106.84	103.56

* Revised.

For Current Prices see page 9

Acids

Boric — Quotations for ex-warehouse shipments were lifted January 1 to reflect the higher cost of handling ton lots and smaller shipments. The boosts varied from 5 to 10 percent, as to grade.

Chromic—Business was reported fair. An optimistic outlook on the business downturn was expressed by most sources. They noted that, by and large, sales to final users have held up well. Thus, the downturn is thought to be one of inventory adjustment rather than as stemming from a loss of buying power at the consuming end of the economy, which would be a far more serious matter.

Hydrochloric—Buying interest was reported fair, perhaps a little less active than it should be at this time of the year.

Hydrofluoric—Sales are holding their own, trade sources say. Prices are reported steady and supply plentiful.

Sulfuric—A major domestic sulfur producer has gone along with the price advance posted in December by a Mexican firm. This is expected to help underpin sulfuric prices along the East Coast, where weakness has long prevailed, and some sellers expect that it will either eliminate or reduce the discounts now being offered at most points along the Atlantic seaboard.

Bases and Salts

Ammonium Borates—Prices ex-warehouse (ton lots or less) have been advanced 5 to 10 percent to reflect the higher taps for similar shipments of boric acid and borax.

Ammonium biborate rose about 10 percent, effective January 1, to $22.86 for ton lots, and $24.11 for smaller lots.

Pentaborate in bags rose 5 percent to $15.27 for ton lots, and a range of $16.52 to $18.52 for small lots. For drums, the basis was changed from ton lots to 100-lbs. and the new prices are $17.48 for ton lots, and $18.73 for smaller shipments.

Borax—Advances of 7c. to 24c. per 100 pounds for ex-warehouse shipments were posted at the start of the year to reflect the higher cost of handling such shipments. Carlots, works basis, were unchanged.

Business is reported fair to good. Producers are counting on an upturn in housing and at least steady sales of automobiles to hold domestic business at its currently good level. Overseas interest remains high. Supply is in good balance, trade sources report.

Sodium Metaborate—Prices of both octahydrate and tetrahydrate were advanced at the warehouse level January 1 to incorporate the higher cost of boric acid and borax. Bulk prices were unchanged. The boost in octahydrate was less than 5 percent, that in pentahydrate slightly more than 5 percent.

Sulfur—A major domestic producer has notified its customers that "competitive allowances granted along the Atlantic seaboard and at Tampa, Fla., have been revised to meet the new market conditions."

This refers to the $2 price advance posted by a Mexican producer in December and matched by one US producer in the form of an allowance cut. It makes the price boost unanimous and eliminates a split schedule that had existed for about six weeks. Until this company acted there had been a good deal of uncertainty about "where prices are," as it was felt that the

Inorganic Chemicals Output: November

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production of industrially important inorganic chemicals, in tons.

	November	October
Aluminum chloride, anhyd	1,892	2,056
liq., cryst	1,590	2,202
Aluminum sulfate, coml.	68,423	71,625
iron-free	4,453	4,391
Calcium carbide	(NA)	(NA)
Carbon dioxide, liq., gas.	35,319	39,457
solid	30,737	37,519
Chlorine gas	377,081	390,697
liquid	203,636	210,590
Hydrochloric acid	80,135	84,211
Hydrofluoric acid	8,820	9,015
Hydrogen peroxide	2,566	2,203
Nitric acid	300,151	288,004
Phosphoric acid	175,036	183,353
Phosphorus, elemental	33,916	34,744
Phosphorus oxychloride	1,636	1,869
Phosphorus trichloride	1,528	2,284
Potash, caustic, liq.	9,923	9,906
solid	1,331	1,525
Soda ash, syn., light	191,755	192,901
syn. dense	148,543	175,945
natural	(NA)	70,741
Soda, caustic, liquid	403,381	410,010
dry	50,003	52,854
Sodium bichromate and chromate	8,787	10,379
Sodium chlorate	6,582	7,645
Sodium hydrosulfite	2,301	2,282
Sodium metal	(NA)	(NA)
Sodium phosphate, tribasic	4,771	4,590
Meta	4,937	5,532
Tetra	7,789	8,158
Acid pyro	1,350	1,687
Sodium silicate	43,209	49,720
Sodium sulfate, anhyd	23,349	22,416
Glaubers salt	(NA)	*5,697
Salt cake, crude	(NA)	64,117
Sulfuric acid, gross	1,433,797	*1,491,056

(NA) Not available.
* Revised.

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Heavy Chemicals

two companies who had posted advances would have a hard time maintaining them as long as a major producer was holding out.

Moreover, observers characterize this as one of the most favorable developments in the sulfur market in a long time, proving that the strength of sales and prices is more than superficial.

It will be interesting to see if the strength suffices to firm up East Coast sulfuric acid quotations, which have long been weak.

Copper—It was a good December for the copper industry except that the price weakness which resulted in last week's one-cent decline got its start then. Signs of the weakness, apparent in this month's Copper Institute report, included a decline in US shipments during December in conjunction with a rise in production. In the rest of the world, shipments as well as production increased.

Here are salient figures:

- World primary crude output (including the US) at 304,602 tons, up from 293,623; refined output at 318,740 tons, up from 307,697; deliveries up to 316,974 tons from 286,020.
- US crude output at 100,456 tons, up from 100,255; refined output 152,211 tons, up from 149,277; and deliveries way down to 91,163 tons, from 99,749 the previous month.
- World stocks closed at 427,782 tons, down from 428,192; US stocks at 139,272 tons, up uncomfortably from the month-earlier total of 130,254 tons.

Last week's price decline amounted to 1c. a pound, tabbing primary producers' metal at 29c.

The last previous price decline, amounting to 3c. a pound, was posted on October 11.

Mercury—Business was quiet and prices unchanged at their long-standing range of $209 to $212 a flask, large lots, prompt shipment.

Silver—Price continued at its enduring 91⅜c. a troy ounce, spot.

Tin—Tin consumption in the US decreased 7 percent in October, according to the Bureau of Mines. Consumption of primary tin was 3,290 long tons as compared with the September figure of 3,760 tons, while brass mills took 70 long tons, as compared with 60 in September.

Total US tin stocks increased from 35,860 long tons on October 1 to 36,830 at month's end. Industrial stocks rose from 765 tons to 22,910 in the same period.

Straights metal was steady last week at $1.01 a pound.

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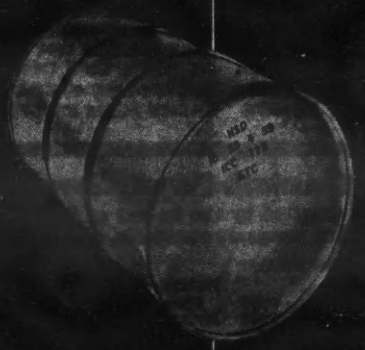
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Coal Chemical Men to Hear Talks on Nitrogen, Styrene

Talks on nitrogen and styrene will feature the western regional meeting of the American Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute, to be held February 9 at the Drake hotel, Chicago.

Norman Hathaway, executive vice-president of Allied Chemical Corporation's Nitrogen Division, New York, will discuss "Problems Ahead in Nitrogen Marketing."

David L. Eynon, manager of the Plastics Division of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., will chart "Styrene Futures."

Other speakers on the program will be: Clyde A. Sanders of American Colloid Company, Skokie, Ill., who will cover "Gray Iron vs. Aluminum," and David E. Wolfson of the Bureau of Mines, who will report on the bureau's coal carbonization investigations.

Atlas Powder Streamlines Board Committee Set-Up

The board of directors of Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has simplified its committee organization by discontinuing the finance committee and transferring its functions to the executive committee.

In the board's action the executive committee was reconstituted as follows: Ralph K. Gottshall, chairman; Edward J. Goett, Wilfred D. Gillen, Rogers C. B. Morton and Richard M. Paget, members.

Raymond K. Meixsell, jr., manager of the company's tax, insurance and real estate section; and William R. Starnes, jr., manager of financial planning, were elected assistant treasurers.

Dow's Koch to Spain

Frederick Koch, sales consultant for the Dow Chemical Company, has been named commercial manager and a director for its newly-formed associated company: Dow-Unquinesa SA, Bilbao, Spain. Mr. Koch, who has been with Dow since 1919 in various sales capacities, in his new post will be responsible for planning and directing marketing and purchasing policies for the Spanish company under the overall direction of Ignacio Zumarraga, general manager.

Fisons Loses to Glaxo

—*Continued from page 4*

its attempt to diversify. In December of 1959, Fisons bid for the food company, Crosse & Blackwell and lost out to Nestle Ailmentana of Switzerland.

Last February, it made an offer of $20.7 million, later raised to $22.4 million, for British Drug Houses. The BDH directors beat off the bid by reporting to stockholders initially promising results on new drugs under development, an increased dividend and a stock issue.

In the 1930's, Fisons had a much more successful time with acquisitions, for it acquired over thirty companies in building up its fertilizer empire.

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Perfumers Society to Hold Annual Symposium April 13

American Society of Perfumers will hold its annual symposium April 13 at the Essex House, New York. Theme of this year's meeting will be "Experimental Findings on Odor and Olfaction."

Dr. Trygve Engen of Brown University will discuss cross-adaptation effects, changes in thresholds after exposure of subjects to different colors, as well as the identification capacities of untrained observers.

Dr. D. Tucker of Florida State University will talk on the olfactory process, studies of the receptor mechanism and the process of odor discrimination.

Dr. M. G. Beets of International Flavors & Fragrances, Inc., Hilversum, Holland, will cover the relationship of odor and molecular constitution.

Vinyl Chloride Output

—*Continued from page 5*

of a 50-million-pound expansion project, of which 30 million pounds were placed on stream in the fourth quarter of 1960.

With start-up of the new unit, the St. Louis, Mo., company will be neck and neck with Ethyl Corporation for third place in the industry's capacity sweepstakes.

In first place is Union Carbide Corporation with a total of 250 million pounds at two locations; Dow Chemical Company is second with 160 million pounds on stream, and another 40 million under construction.

Monsanto's expanded unit will use increased quantities of acetylene and ethylene—raw materials available from local sources in Texas City.

Additional ethylene will be reaching the plant by pipeline in 1962 from a new 500 million pound unit which will be part of Monsanto's recently announced Chocolate Bayou project (OPD 1/9/61).

US vinyl chloride monomer capacity, as of the close of 1960, is estimated at one billion pounds annually. Expansions, current and anticipated, are expected to carry the figure to 1.3 billion by 1955.

AviSun, Japanese Firm

—*Continued from page 3*

company in Japan or anywhere else in the world, has been approved by the Japanese Ministry of International Trade & Industry.

AviSun, an equally-owned affiliate of American Viscose Corporation and Sun Oil Company, was formed in early 1959 to manufacture and market polypropylene resin, film and fiber.

A 75 million pound-a-year resin plant is now under construction by AviSun at New Castle, Del., and is scheduled for mid-June, 1961, completion. A 25 million pound resin plant is operating at Port Reading, N.J., while a 20 million pound film unit is also in commercial operation at New Castle.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Tight supply, so long a characteristic of benzene, now applies in lesser degree to toluene and xylene according to the trade. Demand by chemical consumers is strong as solvent business is on the wane because of decreased industrial activity. This is particularly true of xylene where calls for the para and ortho fractions have been invigorated by good demand for polyester fiber and films and phthalic anhydride. A firming export market is also reported for xylene.

Toluene is once again reported growing tight in the Gulf area. Onrushing "Hydeal" plants are due to cause greater demand for toluene for use as raw material. Possibility of the use of toluene to make phenol is another factor which may sharpen demand.

In the aliphatics, thinners and solvents are reported pursuing a routine course. No change in prices, supply or demand are noted.

Tariff Commission import-export figures for November point up another factor cutting into domestic US benzene supply—the high demand abroad which has tripled US exports of benzene while chopping imports almost in half.

Domestic crude oil consumption and exports are expected to be slightly below January's volume according to Bureau of Mines.

In its monthly forecast the Bureau estimates February demand at 7,250,000 bbls. daily, compared with 7,290,000 bbls. daily forecast for January.

The forecast includes estimates of a total gasoline demand of 3,380,000 bbls. daily and a gasoline yield of 45.2 percent. Total gasoline demand for February is expected to be 1.2 percent greater than in the same month in 1960.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 22, 1960
117.45	117.45	117.55	118.48

For Current Prices see page **9**

Aromatic Solvents

Benzene—Tight supply continues to be the key characteristic of this chemical.

The situation isn't as grim as it appeared last year, however, for added supply is on the way and some of it actually arrived earlier this month.

Though not enough to appreciably change the tight supply picture, the 12 million added gallons of a Houston refiner is a source of optimism for consumers who are beginning at long last to see an end to the benzene famine.

Best estimates now put the second half of this year as the time when adequate supply will be on the market.

The export-import balance continues unchanged with imports sagging and exports gaining. Arrivals for the first eleven months of 1960 ran 29.7 million gallons, only a little more than half the 52.2 million gallons imported in the same period in 1959.

Exports in 1960 on the other hand boomed ahead of 1959. Through November 1960 some 21 million gallons left US ports, as compared with 6.7 million gallons in the same period of 1959.

Exports of benzene in November tumbled to 888,651 gallons after registering 2,837,233 gallons in October. In November 1959 only 123,048 gallons were exported.

Value of November's shipments was placed at $340,730 by US Tariff Commission.

Destination, volume, value and exit port designation follows—

Netherlands — 313,999 gallons worth $139,370 leaving from Galveston.

Mexico—264,986 gallons worth $112,410 leaving from Laredo and New Orleans districts.

Union of South Africa—187,870 gallons worth $31,468 leaving from Galveston.

Brazil—49,546 gallons worth $29,957 leaving from New York and Los Angeles.

Canada—71,076 gallons worth $26,570 leaving from Buffalo, Seattle and North Dakota districts.

Philippine Republic — 1,174 gallons worth $595 leaving from Philadelphia.

Toluene—Some trade sources report toluene in short supply.

The present situation is a recurrence of a condition that was evident in the market through most of last year.

Attributed in part to demand for "Hydeal" raw material, the short supply position is most noticeable in the export area of the market and geographically in the Gulf area.

With more "Hydeal" plants scheduled to come on stream this year and a plant under construction to make phenol from toluene, it would appear that toluene supply will run a close race with demand.

Exports of toluene to all countries in November totaled 2,388,150 gallons valued at $453,623.

This represents a decrease of almost fifty percent from October's shipments of 5.6 million gallons.

Imports ran only 364.258 gallons worth $69,754, all originating in Canada and arriving at Detroit and Cleveland.

Solvent Naphtha—Demand for straight and partial aromatic solvent naphthas is stable despite some decreases in demand for solvents generally.

Sources report material moving in accustomed volume with prices in the domestic and export markets unchanged.

Xylene—Supply is tightening on the basis of increased demand for para- and orthoxylene and a heightened interest in the export market.

Although solvent demand is down due to decreased auto and appliance activity, overall supply is becoming firmer due to the heavy calls for isomers.

Polyester fiber and film production is causing runs of paraxylene while the shortage of naphthalene is creating strong demand for orthoxylene as a substitute in the manufacture of phthalic anhydride.

Domestic price situation remains locally competitive and subject to fluctiation in high-volume areas such as midwestern industrial centers.

Export price is strengthening according to trade soruces.

Xylene imports in November were 366,598 gallons worth $79,092. Material originated in Canada and arrived at Detroit and Cleveland.

Aliphatic Solvents

VM&P Naphtha—This product continues to find wide use where a material of medium evaporation rate is required.

Sources report vm&p moving in steady volume into such applications as asphalt tile, adhesives, degreasing, printing inks, varnishes, waxes and rubber cement.

The spectre of water-based paints which has loomed over paint solvents and thinners in recent years seems to be losing its rate of growth according to one trade source.

Popular as the water-based product may be because of speed and cleanliness, the durability of such paints as compared to oil-based paints still has to be proved to solvent makers.

Miscellaneous

Both crude oil production and crude runs to stills decreased modestly in the week ended January 6, according to API.

Daily average output of crude was 7,165,000 bbls., off 8,000 bbls. from the previous week while average crude runs to stills of 8,167,000 bbls. was a drop of 78,000 bbls.

Foreign crude runs increased to 958,000 bbls. daily, as compared with 873,000 bbls. in the preceding week.

Crude Oil Stocks

Domestic and foreign crude petroleum stocks at the close of the week ended Jan. 7 were 1,100,000 bbls. lower than at the end of the preceding week.

Week ended Jan. 7—237,632,000 bbls.

Preceding week—238,732,000 bbls.

This decrease comprises a decrease of 3,207,000 bbls. in stock of domestic crude and an increase of 2,107,000 bbls. of foreign crude.

(Source: Bureau of Mines)

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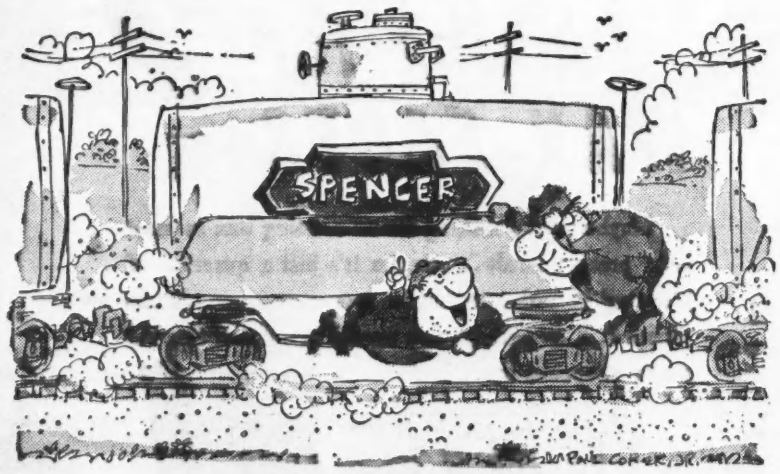

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Aliphatic Organics

A major US chemicals producer today begins operations at a multimillion-dollar plant complex on the west coast. Its new facilities there are designed to turn out 8 million gallons of methanol annually, 50 million pounds of formaldehyde, and 11,000 tons of urea-formaldehyde resins, in addition to explosives and nitrogen fertilizers. Output of the methanol plant, the first on the west coast, will be sold on the open market, reportedly, in addition to captive usage in the production of formaldehyde.

The largest west coast outlet for formaldehyde is the manufacture of resins for particle board and plywood adhesives. Similar resins are also used as finishing agents for textiles, wet-strength agents for paper, in plastics, and lumber treatment.

Plans to build a $70 million petrochemical complex to support Argentina's major requirements for synthetic rubber, benzene and chemical intermediates were disclosed last week by Petroquimica S.A. The firm, owned by five US industrial companies—four deep in the chemical business—said the facilities would be built at San Lorenzo, a Parana River Port about 250 miles northwest of Buenos Aires.

Approval of the plant complex, to be the first of its kind in Argentina reportedly, was granted Tuesday (January 17) by Argentine President Arturo Frondizi. It followed two years of negotiation and cooperation with Argentine government agencies, spokesman for the participating firms said.

It was also noted that the completed project will save the country more than $25 annually in foreign exchange; provide 700 new jobs, 90 percent to be filled by nationals; and spend about $14 million a year in Argentina for payrolls and raw materials.

Dimethyl Sulfide—Although the tankcar price of dimethyl sulfide, at 15c. a pound, is unchanged, the carload or truckload price is now ½c. lower, at 17½c. The revision was made January 2, according to a report from the producer of the chemical last week.

The schedule issued by the firm at that time shows prices of 18½c. a pound for 5 drums or more, and 19½c. a pound for 1 to 4 drums. In 5-gallon cans, any quantity, the price is 24c. a pound. Shipping terms are f.o.b. works. Drums are included in the purchase price and are non-returnable.

Dimethyl Sulfoxide—A US producer, which has just brought on stream its Bogalusa, La., plant, is quoting dimethyl sulfoxide as follows:

Tankcars, 33c. a pound; carload or truckload, 35c.; 4 or more drums (net 500 pounds), 37c.; 1 to 3 drums, 38c.; and 5 gallon cans (net 46 pounds), any quantity, 50c.

Issued January 2, this schedule is written on an f.o.b. works basis.

Glycerine—In every area of the market prices have weakened. Domestic and imported crude prices went lower as natural refined and synthetic glycerine schedules were revised late last year.

Demand, it's said, is spotty, while supplies worldwide—or almost—are more than adequate. Immediate improvement is not likely.

Imports of glycerine in November amounted to 1,176,662 pounds, carrying a value of $190,617 and a duty of $1,706. Sources were: Philippine Republic 833,320 pounds, valued at $133,471 and dutied at $333; Argentina 215,610 pounds, valued at $38,271 and dutied at $862; and Thailand 127,732 pounds, valued at $18,875 and dutied at $511.

Molasses—Markets for feeding cane molasses were firm in Gulf and West Coast states during the week ended January 10. Demand was moderate in some markets, slow in others, Agricultural Marketing Service said, explaining that strength had been induced by the higher prices paid by distributors for both domestic and off-shore molasses.

Buyers rushed orders during the last few days of 1960 in anticipation of a price rise on January 1. In some instances, reports AMS, tankcars were insufficient to complete deliveries by the December 31 deadline; however, all orders were protected.

Prices at New Orleans were unchanged to ¼c. higher at mostly 13c. a gallon. Mobile prices advanced ½c. a gallon while Texas port prices were unchanged to ½c. a gallon higher. In the Midwest and along the East Coast, quotes remained at levels posted the week before.

Louisiana sugarcane grinding mills ground 5.6 million tons of cane during the 1960-61 season, up to December 23. This compares with 5.4 million tons ground in the same period a year earlier. The total could go slightly higher, however, as some mills were still in operation on the cutoff date of this report.

Perchloroethylene — Imports of perchloroethylene, at 1,160,108 in October, dropped to 1,009,352 in November. The total shipment was valued at $74,288 and dutied at $4,458, the Commerce department reports.

Sources were: France 785,356 pounds, valued at $58,210 and dutied at $3,493; Japan 154,000 pounds, valued at $10,629 and dutied at $638; and Italy 69,996 pounds, valued at $5,449 and dutied at $327.

Although imports have risen, the effect has been offset to some extent by expansion of the US market. Being nonflammable, perchlor has a decided advantage over other solvents. In general, city and town ordinances contain no limiting zoning restrictions for drycleaning establishments using perchlor as the cleaning solvent.

Because of this, self-service type drycleaning establishments, along the lines of the popular laundromats, are springing up. Equipment makers, such as Norge, RCA, and Standard, Inc., are, of course, trying to promote the trend.

Sucrose—As one of his last official acts, President Eisenhower last week asked the Congress to extend the Sugar Act through December 31. At the same time, he asked the legislators—for the third time—to cut the Dominican Republic's sugar supplies to the US.

The President said that extension of the Sugar Act, which terminates March 31, is necessary to insure a stable domestic market.

Normally the sugar act is extended for periods of four years as an aid to growers.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 22, 1960
130.50	130.50	130.62	132.80

For Current Prices see page 9

Aliphatics Foreign Trade: November

Imports of selected industrial aliphatic organics for the months of October and November, 1960, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

		November	October
Acetic acid (over 65 percent)	lbs.	139,360	141,580
Acetic anhydride	lbs.	145,260	79,570
Amyl, hexyl, propyl alcohol and fusel oil	lbs.	88,186	67,139
Carbon tetrachloride	lbs.	371,698	0
Chloroacetic acid and anhydride	lbs.	1,131,716	919,956
Ethyl alcohol	gals.	0	3,171,510
Formic acid and anhydride	lbs.	45,000	220,036
Furfural	lbs.	3,575,577	1,786,731
Glycerine, crude	lbs.	1,176,662	2,827,674
Lactice acid (55 percent or more by weight)	lbs.	32,750	40,679
Perchloroethylene	lbs.	1,009,352	1,160,108
Tetrachloroethane	lbs.	7,160,268	0
Trichloroethylene	lbs.	2,689,650	10,311,047
Vinyl acetate unpolymerized	lbs.	3,273,000	3,128,990

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Aliphatic Organics

But during the current squabble with Cuba, formerly our principal supplier, Congress has extended the act for short periods only, expecting the situation to improve. The last session extended the act for 3 months—January through March of this year—for example.

Refined white sucrose has been selling at 9.55c. a pound in the East since the beginning of December. Lower than the quote established in July, it does not indicate, however, either greater market stability or less concern about future availability.

Trichloroethylene—US Department of Commerce reports November imports of trichloroethylene at 2,689,650 pounds, valued at $194,591 and dutied at $14,806. This compares with October's shipment of 10,311,047 pounds, the monthly high to date.

Sources of trichlor imported here in November were: France 1,144,547 pounds, valued at $88,175 and dutied at $6,612; United Kingdom 665,301 pounds, valued at $42,604 and dutied at $3,195; Italy 405,846 pounds, valued at $30,537 and dutied at $2,291; Japan 260,040 pounds, valued at $18,039 and dutied at $1,353; Sweden 162,500 pounds, valued at $11,149 and dutied at $837; West Germany 34,919 pounds, valued at $3,143 and dutied at $235; and East Germany 16,497 pounds, valued at $944 and dutied at $283.

Ostensibly to meet import competition, a major producer of the solvent broke prices on January 1. Later, a second firm posted the 1½ cent a pound reduction, establishing a tankcar price of 11¼c. a pound, delivered. Industry-wide realignment is now indicated.

In other recent developments:

- A supplier of the metal-degreasing solvent disclosed its intention of offering Sperry & Hutchinson green stamps to purchasers. This amused some others in the trade.
- Plans to consolidate manufacturing operations at Niagara Falls, N.Y., were announced by a leading producer. This would mean the eventual shut-down of facilities at Wyandotte, Mich., but no loss of capacity would be involved in the relocation, reportedly.
- Promotion of two new applications, trichlor-based painting and trichlor-based phosphatizing, was started and aimed at the metal industry, the biggest single user of the chlorinated solvent.

Vinyl Chloride Monomer — More vinyl chloride monomer will be available by July 1. A producer announced last week that it is nearing completion on a 50 percent increase in its productive facilities at Texas City, Tex., which will hike its capacity to 150 million pounds yearly.

How much of the additional supply will hit the open market is not known. A large amount could further depress prices, of course. A weak market only recently prompted a major open-market supplier of the monomer to cut prices 2.39c. a pound, to 8.91c. a pound in tankcars, f.o.b. works with freight equalized with recognized producing points.

This change, announced December 20, followed an earlier reduction on October 15.

Imports of polyvinyl chloride, including vinyl chloride acetate polymer, amounted to 232,472 pounds in November. Valued at $39,056 and dutied at $10,694, this material was brought in from Italy and Japan primarily. Smaller shipments came from France and West Germany.

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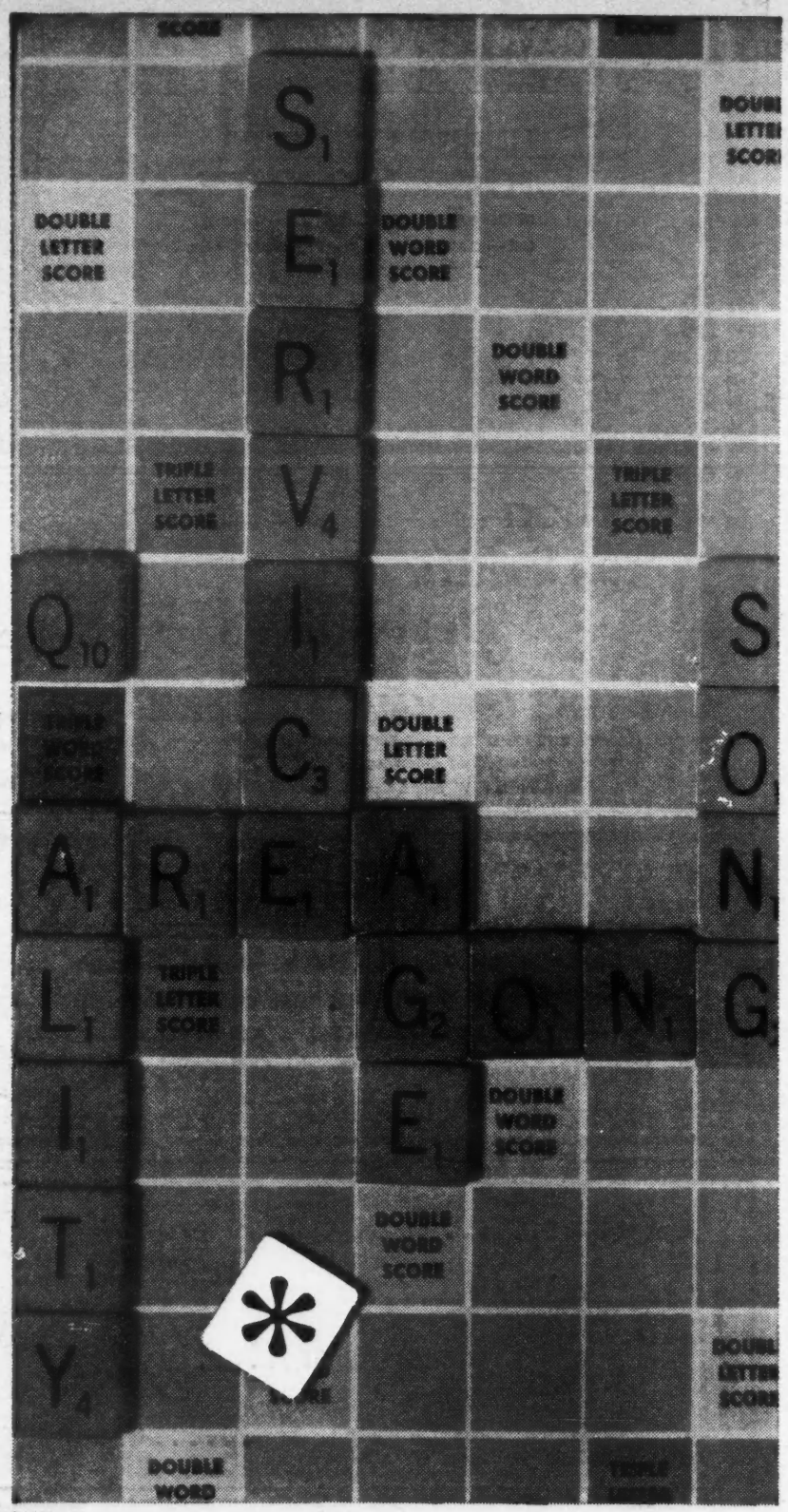

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KOPPERS COAL CHEMICALS

Coal Chemicals

Foreign trade in November was a dull affair with declines in export-import volume noted in almost all coal chemicals. One bright exception was imports of naphthalene which rose to 3.8 million, one million higher than in October, and slightly ahead of 1960's monthly import average. Though relatively small compared to domestic US naphthalene output of 43.5 million pounds monthly the import volume makes its weight felt through higher prices. With US material at 6¼ to 7 cents a pound and the imported naphthalene sometimes selling for two and a half times that amount, it doesn't take much of the imported naphthalene mixed with domestic material to boost production costs of US chemical producers.

Domestic market conditions continued unchanged last week. Benzene, naphthalene, pyridine and phthalic anhydride remained in tight supply. Phenol returned to normal activity with the effects of late December inventory building apparently dissipated.

Return to fully adequate supply of coal chemicals is six months away, informants predict. Even then much will depend on the capability of petroleum sources to revive lagging benzene and naphthalene supply.

Production of steel for the week ended January 14 was 1,482,000 tons, an increase of 8.9 percent from the previous week.

Index of production for the week was 79.6 as compared with 73.1 percent for the previous week.

Production through January 14 was 47.8 percent behind the same period of 1960.

Based on assumed 1961 steel capacity, production for the week of January 7-14 was at the rate of 51 percent of capacity.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 22, 1960
117.46*	117.45	117.56	118.48

* Revised.

For Current Prices see Page 10

Basic Products

Benzene—Tight supply conditions continue to be reported by the trade.

Steel production continued its tortuous climb last week but with production at about the 50 percent mark there isn't much to hope for from that source for the present.

Exports of benzene in November tumbled to 888,651 gallons after registering 2,837,233 gallons in October. In November 1959 only 123,048 gallons were exported.

Value of November's shipments was placed at $340,730 by US Tariff Commission.

Destination, volume, value and exit port designation follows:

Netherlands—313,999 gallons worth $139,370 leaving from Galveston.

Mexico—264,986 gallons worth $112,410 leaving from Laredo and New Orleans districts.

Union of South Africa—187,870 gallons worth $31,468 leaving from Galveston.

Brazil—49,546 gallons worth $29,957 leaving from New York and Los Angeles.

Canada—71,076 gallons worth $26,570 leaving from Buffalo, Seattle and North Dakota districts.

Philippine Republic—1,174 gallons worth $595 leaving from Philadelphia.

Imports of benzene also showed a decline in November. Total shipments were tallied at 4,930 gallons after hitting nearly 4.2 million gallons the previous month. Imports in November 1959 were approximately 960,000 gallons.

Naphthalene — Supply continues critically short and although demand for phthalic anhydride may be easing somewhat, the wide margin between naphthalene supply and demand remains the crucial aspect of the market.

Naphthalene imports increased in November with 3,779,968 pounds worth $381,930 arriving in the US.

October's total was 2.8 million pounds while November 1959 saw 3.5 million pounds entering US ports.

Breaking down November's imports by country, volume, value and entry port the major shipments were from:

United Kingdom—1,639,546 pounds worth $139,391 arriving at Boston and New York.

W. Germany—568,071 pounds worth $115,551 arriving at New York and Philadelphia.

Netherlands—333,997 pounds worth $25,507 arriving in Boston and New York.

Canada—244,720 pounds worth $14,504 arriving in the St. Albans, Vt. Tariff Commission area and Detroit.

Phenol—The effects of the pre-January 1 price hike are about over according to one supplier.

The heavy inventory building prior to the price change cut into early January sales. Now apparently stocks have dwindled to the point where new orders are being placed.

Expectations are that normal buying will have been resumed before the month is over.

Exports of phenol rose to 5,170,360 pounds in November after a 4.8 million-pound month in October.

Major shipments were made to:

Netherlands—2,063,467 pounds worth $213,698 leaving from Detroit, San Francisco and New York.

Denmark—771,680 pounds worth $119,882 leaving from New York and Philadelphia.

Sweden—419,375 pounds worth $64,984 leaving from New York and San Francisco.

Canada—415,960 pounds worth $65,160 leaving from St. Lawrence district, Seattle and Detroit.

Switzerland—352,781 pounds worth $54,413 leaving from New York and Philadelphia.

Mexico—325,781 pounds worth $52,031 leaving from New York, Laredo and San Francisco districts.

Italy—225,350 pounds worth $28,265 leaving from New York.

Dyes

External D&C Red No. 15—FDA's reinstatement of this dye, formerly known as FD&C Red No. 1, for external use only in drugs and cosmetics will reduce sales volume to about 1 percent of what it was when the drug was also employed in food coloring.

The reduced demand will naturally affect production costs and prices. As yet no new price has been quoted for external D&C Red No. 15 since submitted

Aromatic Chemicals Trade: November

Following statistics are compiled from Census Bureau reports.

	November 1960	November 1959	First Eleven Months 1960	First Eleven Months 1959
EXPORTS				
Benzene ..... gals.	888,651	123,048	20,964,506	6,681,284
Coaltar, crude and refined..... gals.	23,460	76,345	294,640	313,687
Creosote or dead oil..... gals.	11,988	6,450	140,195	263,916
Cresols and cresylic acids..... lbs.	1,655,813	337,632	15,441,663	6,638,360
Phenol ..... lbs.	5,170,360	2,162,897	45,286,681	36,013,452
Phthalic anhydride ..... lbs.	506,860	27,740	15,970,237	4,082,860
Toluene ..... gals.	2,388,150	211,867	45,770,022	24,995,569
IMPORTS				
Benzene ..... gals.	4,930	960,942	29,706,256	52,199,794
Creosote and dead oil..... gals.	2,627,399	9,660	30,028,184	32,585,575
Cresols and cresylic acid, ADF..... gals.	92,620	160,954	1,354,782	1,907,500
Naphthalene, melting point less than 79° C.lbs.	3,779,968	3,380,513	36,937,493	54,973,512

Coal Chemicals

authorization forms are still being processed by FDA.

Intermediates

Phenylethanolamine — Material is reported moving at the following schedule: Drums, carlots, works, 75½c. a pound, and in less than carlot amounts, 76¼c.

N-Phenyldiethanolamine—One producer is reported quoting the following schedule: Drums, carlots, 50c. a pound; less than carlot amounts, 51½c. and tanks 47½c.

Phthalic Anhydride—Although tight supply conditions still exist for PA because of the lack of naphthalene, the shortage is not as drastic as it might be due to a general downturn in the economy.

That's the opinion of one PA supplier who also offers the thought that mid-1961 should see an easing of the tight supply as petroleum-naphthalene plants begin to add raw material to supplement cokeoven sources.

Current volume price for PA is 19½c. a pound in tankcars and ½c. higher for truckload amounts in bags.

Exports of phthalic anhydride in November decreased to 506,860 pounds worth $100,288 after shipments in October of 1.2 million pounds.

Major shipments were made to:

Canada—180,860 pounds worth $35,066 leaving from Buffalo and Detroit districts.

Mexico—149,920 pounds worth $31,088 leaving from New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans and Laredo.

W. Germany—112,000 pounds worth $21,280 leaving from Philadelphia.

Imports of phthalic fell to 123,850 pounds after a 231,499-pound month in October. Switzerland, Canada, W. Germany and Belgium were the nations of origin and New York and Buffalo the ports of entry.

Styrene Monomer—Exports in November boomed to 15,609,854 pounds, two and a half times the shipments recorded in October.

Value of November's shipments is put at $1,714,165 by Tariff Commission.

Broken down by country of destination, volume, value and exit port, major shipments were made to:

Coal Chemicals*

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended January 14, were as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	459,864
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	19,338,536
Benzene	gals.	1,342,204
Coaltar	gals.	10,193,652
Crude chemical oil	gals.	298,060
Solvent naphtha	gals.	59,612
Toluene	gals.	417,284
Xylene	gals.	119,224

* Based temporarily on 1960 theoretical capacity.

Australia — 6,599,205 pounds worth $809,510 leaving from Galveston.

Netherlands—3,966,133 pounds worth $317,290 also leaving from Galveston.

United Kingdom—2,818,973 pounds worth $290,072 leaving from New Orleans.

Mexico—985,443 pounds worth $121,613 leaving from Laredo.

Argentina — 578,340 pounds worth $80,804 leaving from Galveston.

Brazil—548,990 pounds worth $78,185 leaving from Galveston and New Orleans.

Corn Starch Breakthrough

—Continued from page 5

mains to be done, a spokesman for the company points out.

Starch refined from ordinary dent corn is about 75 percent amylopectin and 25 percent amylose. Genetic cross-breeding in recent years has pushed the amylose content up into the 50 percent range in some experimental plantings, but separating it from the large amylopectin fraction has not been considered commercially feasible until now.

A US chemist developed a reproducible separation process in 1941, and a relatively pure amylose separated from potato starch by a Dutch process was offered on the US market in 1957, but the cost was several times that of corn starch.

Staley's research division reports it is building up developmental supplies of the two starch fractions for use in studies underway in various industries.

The new series of Staley starch products has been given the brand name "Napol," with the designations "L" for pure amylose and "B" for amylopectin.

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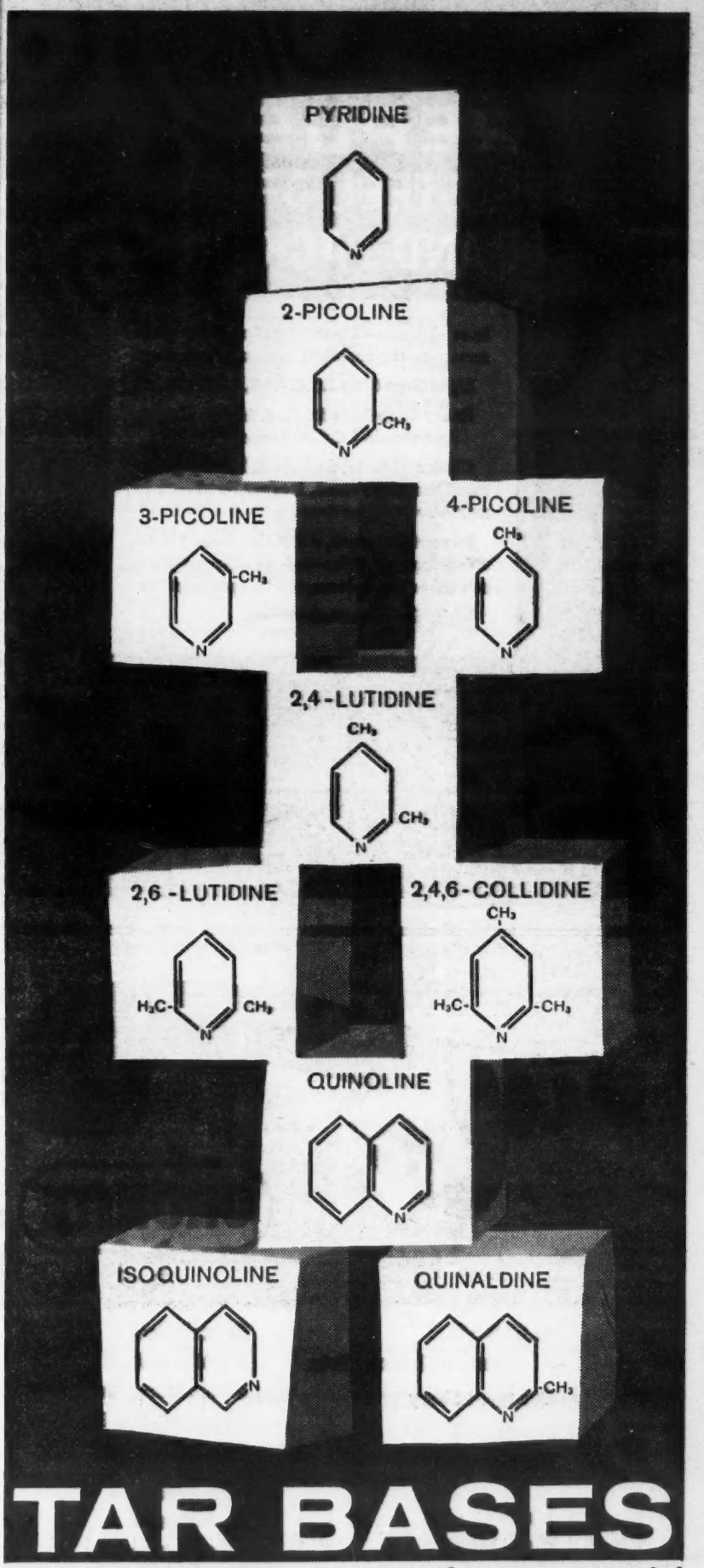

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Obituaries

Carl Bussow

Carl Bussow, president of A. W. Dow, Inc., consulting chemists and chemical engineers, died January 17 en route to New York from his home in Cliffside, N.J. He was sixty-one years old.

Wesley S. Walker

Wesley S. Walker, manager of carbide sales for Union Carbide Olefins Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, died January 18 in Cleveland, Ohio, where he was on a business trip. He was fifty-six years old.

Alton C. Britton, former sales manager for McDougall Paint & Varnish Company, Buffalo, N.Y., now the McDougall-Butler Company, died January 12 in Daytona Beach, Fla. He was ninety-five years old.

Alexander W. Keller, chemist with Maas & Walstein Company, lacquer manufacturers in Newark, N. J., died January 19 in that city. He was seventy years old.

Isaac G. Morgan, vice-president of Texaco, Inc., Los Angeles, died January 19 in that city. He was fifty-six years old.

Marshall L. Phelps, sales development representative of Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., a subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company, died January 18 in New York. He was sixty-one years old.

GSA Seeks Authority

—Continued from page 7

cause they are not obsolete within the definition of the stockpile law, but can't be disposed of without special authority.

The materials consist of 96 tons of nickel ingots; about 4 tons of sintered nickel powder; about 9 tons of cobalt metal; about 3,431 tons of nickel-cobalt-copper calcines and 87 tons of nickel-cobalt-copper matte. With present-day metallurgical methods, a good recovery in nickel, cobalt, and copper should be realized from the latter materials, GSA says.

Chloramphenicol Report

—Continued from page 4

review for a number of weeks at the request of FDA because of testimony last summer before the Kefauver committee and articles in medical journals linking the drug to serious blood disorders.

The council made a similar study of the safety of the drug in 1953 and since that time the label has carried this statement:—"A warning. Blood dyscrasia may be associated with intermittent or prolonged use. It is essential that adequate blood studies be made."

Miles Chemical Develops A New Cellulase Enzyme

Miles Chemical Company, a division of Miles Laboratories, Inc., Elkhart, Ind., has developed a new cellulase enzyme—"Takamine Cellulase 4000"— which is said to possess excellent stability and activity under a wide range of conditions. It hydrolyzes and thus depolymerizes cellulosic materials.

It is commercially available with standardized 4000 cellulase units per gram. It is also available commercially up to levels having three times this standard potency. Quantities are unlimited.

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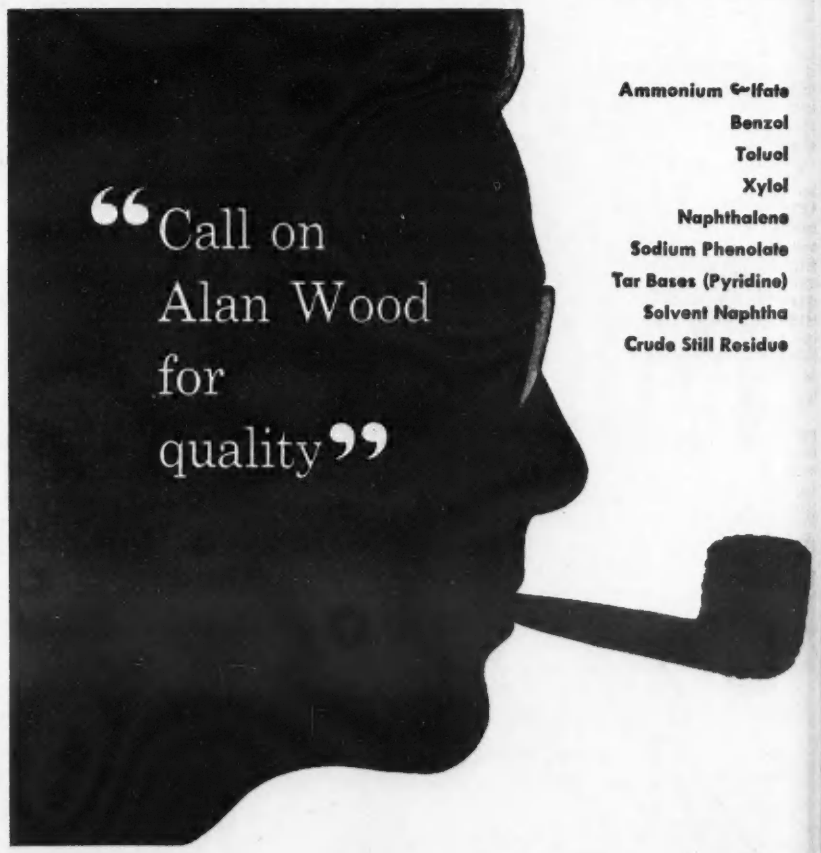

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Agricultural Chemicals

Imports of farm chemicals declined in November when compared to the figures for the previous month. Imports of ammonium nitrate were down about 11,000 short tons from the level reported for October. Also down varying amounts were inshipments of ammonium phosphate, ammonium sulfate and potassium chloride. On the plus side was urea. Urea imports were up almost 3,000 short tons in November, but about 1,000 short tons lower than the figure reported for September.

Basic research to develop new knowledge of the mineral nutrition of plants, behavior of water on agricultural watersheds, and new principles of rangeland soil management was urged by the US Department of Agriculture.

Understanding of the mineral nutrition of plants, particularly the complex processes taking place between roots and soil, is essential for future soil-management studies as well as for national conservation programs, USDA states.

Research on precipitation runoff in agricultural watersheds and its affect on soils, land use, conservation practices, and watershed features is needed to develop improved use of water resources. Another important need cited in the report is for expanded research to find ways of conserving all available supplies of irrigation water, since an estimated 65 to 70 percent of the water now being diverted from streams for irrigation is actually lost to US farmers.

Animal and Plant Foods

Animal Proteins—Increased inquiry on fishmeal failed to move listings from their longstanding position at $92 to $90 per ton, trade sources report. General market tone is termed firmer despite the unchanged quotations. Solubles are somewhat firmer at $32.50 to $35, but increased activity for the fish solubles has not matched the active interest for fishmeal.

Ammonium Sulfate—Supplies of ammonium sulfate in the Mid-West are reported to be tight due to the reduced output of steel's cokeovens. Unless steel production and related cokeoven output are boosted, the outlook for the remainder of the fertilizer year is felt by some in the trade is a continuing scarcity in the supplies of ammonium sulfate. In December, production of ammonium sulfate was reported at half its normal levels. Estimates are that output in December was axed down to 35,000 tons as against a normal output of 70,000 tons. Listings are unchanged at $32 per ton.

Urea—Imports of urea during November totaled 7,158 short tons, compared to 4,531 short tons during the previous month. The value of November's imports was placed at $633,717. Leading shipments originated in: Canada, 2,383 short tons ($227,452); Belgium, 1,258 short tons ($117,704); West Germany, 1,875 short tons ($160,720); Netherlands, 682 short tons ($53,029); Norway, 500 short tons ($33,089); Switzerland, 232 short tons ($21,865); Italy, 56 short tons ($3,880) and Japan, 11 short tons valued at $828.

In the October 17 issue of OPD, the report on imports of urea in September were incorrectly listed. For that month, imports were made from the following countries: Canada, 1,343 short tons; Norway, 100 short tons; United Kingdom, 748 short tons; Netherlands, 2,890 short tons; Belgium, 1,200 short tons; West Germany, 1,132 short tons; Switzerland, 160 short tons; Italy, 225 short tons, and Japan 206 short tons. Total imports were estimated by Customs' at 8,004 short tons and were valued at $683,046.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 22, 1960
110.71	109.41	111.26	110.95

For Current Prices see page 9

Pesticides

Stocks of pesticides at the end of September, 1960 were reported to have held at about the same levels as in the corresponding period of 1959, according to reports from USDA. In its preliminary report, USDA states that inventories of insecticides held by basic manufacturers and mixing plants were only 2.8 percent above 1959. Fungicides stocks were down 7.0 percent and weed killers were reported up by 14.5 percent.

These shifts were felt to be due largely to changes in inventories of ground sulfur and other weed control and cottons control defoliant materials. The supply of DDT, including the DDT in mixtures, was at the same level as in 1959. Stocks of organic phosphorous insecticides were up 13.6 percent, while moderate inventories of lead arsenate and calcium arsenate underwent further reduction.

USDA reports that generally 60 to 70 percent of pesticide stocks at the end of the growing season are held by the basic producers of the particular active ingredients.

Over the past three years, stocks of aldrin, chlordane, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor and toxaphene have been climbing steadily. In 1958, stocks totaled 23,208,000 pounds, going to 29,639,000 pounds in 1959 and 31,012,000 pounds on September 30, reports USDA.

Benzene hexachloride supplies on Sept. 30, 1960 were reported at 14,910,000 pounds with a gamma content of 2,152,000 pounds. On Sept. 30, 1959 stocks held by basic producers were reported at 10,513,000 pounds of BHC with gamma content at 2,169,000 pounds. In 1958, stocks were at 28,639,000 pounds, with a gamma content of 4,764,000 pounds.

DDT stocks went from 13,097,000 pounds in 1958, to 14,495,000 pounds in 1959 and at the last reported date of September 30, 1960, stocks were held at 17,745,000 pounds.

Supplies of organic phosphorous insecticides were reported at 9,573 at the end of September of last year, with stocks for the two previous years at 5,984,000 pounds and 9,329,000 pounds, respectively.

Miscellaneous fungicide stocks were reported at 8,452,000 pounds at the end of September, as against 7,545,000 pounds at the end of September, 1959

Farm Chemicals Imports: November

Following are data compiled by the Bureau of Census indicating volume of imports of agricultural chemicals for November and October, 1960. Figures for ammonium phosphates and fishmeal and scrap account only for that material intended for use as fertilizer. All figures are in short tons.

	October	November
Ammonium nitrate (over 32 percent N)	20,441	12,135
Ammonium nitrate (32 percent N or less)	14,033	960
Ammonium phosphate	9,974	6,631
Ammonium sulfate	12,480	6,511
Calcium cyanamide	3,158	1,020
Castor bean pomace	1,114	2,213
Dried blood	445	181
Fishmeal and scrap	1,641	462
Guano	(1)	(1)
Nitrogen Solutions	3,085	3,697
Peatmoss (fert. grade)	11,203	7,196
Phosphates, crude[2]	18,434	8,628
Potassium chloride, crude	36,805	18,585
Potassium nitrate, crude	72	10
Potassium sulfate, crude	6,181	3,351
Sodium nitrate, crude and refined	(1)	(1)
Urea	4,531	7,158

[1] Figures not reported.
[2] Including apatite and phosphate rock.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

November exports of ascorbic acid, thiamine and vitamin A were appreciably above October levels, but the overall trend was downward. Smaller shipments of penicillin, DHS, streptomycin, bacitracin—antibiotics generally—probably reflect near-adequate inventories and early-in-the-season buying on the part of the European market; however, it is difficult to account for the lesser volume of B_{12} and steroid exports (including cortisone, hydrocortisone, prednisone and prednisolone). Only dollar value is reported by the Commerce department for these items—so as not to disclose the operations of individual manufacturers—and thus lower prices, particularly in the case of B_{12}, may account for the drop in value.

A ready-mix oral dosage form of the antibiotic TAO (triacetyloleandomycin) which does not have to be refrigerated is being introduced by a major pharmaceuticals manufacturer.

To be sold by prescription only, the raspberry-flavored product is reported palatable and easy to administer to children. One teaspoon is equivalent to 125 mg of oleandomycin; no additional water is required.

TAO possesses a fairly broad antimicrobal spectrum. Clinically, it has been employed in the treatment of infections caused by pneumococci, staphylococci, and streptococci. The incidence of side effects has been small.

A sustained release, oral hematinic which contains a fecal softener has been put on the market by a major drug house. Trade-marked "Ferro-Sequels," the new product is designed to release gradually its iron content in the small intestine where optimal absorption occurs. Each two-tone green capsule contains 150 mg of ferrous fumurate, equivalent to approximately 50 mg of elemental iron, and 100 mg of dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate.

"Ferro-Sequels" are indicated for the prevention and treatment of iron-deficiency anemia, the firm advises. Price to the retailer is $1.50 in bottles of 30 capsules.

Chloramphenicol — The Food & Drug Administration is pondering tighter regulations to govern the use of chloramphenicol, a broad-spectrum antibiotic in wide use in the US.

A spokesman for the agency said in Washington last week that FDA was seeking recommendations from the National Research Council.

The situation arose as the result of medical testimony before the Kefauver antimonopoly subcommittee and articles in medical journals that linked the drug to blood disorders that can be fatal.

At the Kefauver hearings, physicians alleged that chloramphenicol is sometimes used where milder preparations could be adequate.

A marketer of the drug has reportedly denied proof exists that the antibiotic leads to blood dyscrasias. It's understood that the firm is being sued by parent of a young girl who is alleged to have died after taking "Chloromycetin," the firm's tradename for the drug.

Cortisone — November exports of cortisone, including ACTH and derivatives, all preparations and forms, were valued at $207,457, slightly below October's figure of $210,677. Big shipments, according to Commerce department reports, went to Bermuda, $116,256; and West Germany, $34,000.

Exports of hydrocortisone in November were worth $234,797, also down from October ($357,138), Commerce says. Based on dollar value, the major buyers were: France, $77,450; West Germany, $79,000; Canada, $23,563; and The Netherlands, $14,400.

A perennially weak market domestically, cortisone is now selling at about 95c. a gram. Hydrocortisone alcohol is commanding a 5c. premium.

Iodides — Potassium iodide-calcium stearate, advanced 15c. a pound late last year, was reduced 6c. a pound, January 16. The cut is thought to reflect the highly competitive nature of the overall animal feed supplements market.

New prices for 90-10 percent mixture are now established at $1.53 a pound for a single 100-pound polyethylene-lined fiber drum and at $1.51 for a double quantity.

Prices for other iodides, crude and resublimed iodine are unchanged at levels posted a few months ago.

Prednisolone—Exports of prednisolone in November were valued at $778,789, down from $907,518 in October and $809,751 in September, and appreciably lower than July and August figures. As volume is not reported by Commerce, it is impossible to determine whether the drop-off is actually that or simply a reflection of lower prices.

Buying prednisolone from the US in November were: Canada, $120,630; Italy, $105,020; West Germany, $65,904; and Sweden, $62,454. A host of other countries took smaller amounts.

Exports of prednisone in November were valued at $91,903, down from $113,757 the previous month. Major shipments, based on dollars paid, went to Panama, $50,620; Belgium, $30,959; and Venezuela, $8,166.

Sulfa Drugs—Trade sources report stronger demand for sulfa drugs after a generally poor performance in the latter part of the year. At that time, however, foreign inquiry was good as indicated by Commerce department export figures.

In November, exports amounted to 76,130 pounds, valued at $573,399—up from 58,908 pounds the month previous. Of the total, 7,673 pounds (valued at $37,883) were sulfathiazole and derivatives; 1,252 pounds, (valued at $9,802) sulfadiazine; and 67,205 pounds (valued at $573,399) sulfonamide drugs not specially classified. In this basket category are many of the newer developments which are getting the biggest play now.

Theobromine—Prices have dropped a bit lower, reportedly, with the additional supply available. In November, 4,307 pounds of the chemical were received here, but this was still appreciably lower than the 7,000 to 8,000 pounds normally brought in here each month. However, little material was imported in Septem-

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 22, 1960
59.27	59.27	59.27	60.22

For Current Prices see page 9

Drugs and Fine Chemical Exports: November

Exports of selected drugs and fine chemicals for the months of October and November, 1960, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

		November	October
Analgesics and antipyretics	lbs.	67,154	49,711
Antibiotics, bulk & dosage, forms, n.e.c.	grs.	11,781,326	13,573,315
Ascorbic Acid	lbs.	98,054	90,566
Aspirin	lbs.	40,153	198,384
B-complex (excluding B_1 and B_{12})	lbs.	45,676	32,628
Bacitracin	100-million-units	4,545	11,145
Dihydrostreptomycin, bulk	gms.	3,837,434	4,619,788
Pectin and preparations	lbs.	32,292	36,273
Penicillin, bulk	billion units	8,947,870	10,287,613
Streptomycin, all forms	gms.	4,818,000	5,333,300
Sulfa Drugs	lbs.	76,130	58,908
Thiamin	lbs.	4,885	1,257
Vitamin A bulk, medicinal	lbs.	15,450	7,603
Vitamins, n.e.c.*	lbs.	52,539	120,937

* Not elsewhere classified by the Census bureau.

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

ber and October, which fact promoted higher prices.

The November shipment of theobromine, which is strictly an import-item, was valued at $12,416 and dutied at $1,183. Suppliers were The Netherlands (3,205 pounds, valued at $9,329) and West Germany (1,102 pounds, valued at $3,087).

Thiamine—The trade balance, as seen from just-issued Commerce department statistics, favored domestic makers in November. Simultaneous with a sizable drop in imports—to 2,666 pounds from 8,420 in October—exports rose to 4,885 pounds from 1,257.

Imports were valued at $20,691 and dutied at $2,172. In first place on the suppliers' roster, Denmark shipped 1,212 pounds, valued at $9,249. Then followed Japan, 881 pounds at $7,230; and Panama, 573 pounds at $4,212.

Botanicals

Fir Balsam—Canadian fir balsam is currently quoted at $34 to $35 a gallon. The low of the range is $2 higher than previously but the high is unchanged.

Canada balsam is used primarily as a microscopic mounting medium and as a cement for optical lenses. It is also employed in the preparation of printing inks and occasionally as a pill excipient for very diliquescent salts.

The oleoresin commonly known as balsam of fir is secreted in oleoresin reservoirs in the bark of the tree and collects in cavities which appear like blisters in the exterior of the trunk and branches. The blisters are punctured by collectors with the pointed spout of a collecting can and the oleoresin allowed to run into the can.

The greater bulk of the commercial supply is produced in lower Canada, particularly in Quebec, but some material is also collected in Maine.

Oregon balsam, an allied oleoresin, is the product of an evergreen conifer found in western North America from British Columbia to Mexico. It is quoted by dealers here at $3.40 to $4.64 a gallon.

Senega Root—Senega, which is also known as senega snakeroot, rattlesnake root and mountain flax, is currently selling at about $3 a pound and there's likelihood that the price will go up as stocks grow progressively smaller.

There are two commercial varieties of the drug. Northern senega is collected mainly in the province of Manitoba and in Minnesota; Southern senega, primarily from Virginia to Texas. The root is customarily dug in autumn, cleaned and carefully dried.

Methyl salicylate reportedly occurs in greatest quantities in the recently gathered drug as well as in the dried drug that has been carefully prepared and stored.

Besides the powdered drug, there are several liquid senega preparations which are used as expectorants in sub-acute and chronic bronchitis.

OPD Reports From Europe

Dutch Chemicals Are Expanding

—*Continued from page 5*

or so. With the Dutch emphasis on chemical exports, it's certain that much of this output will find its way into the world market.

Chemische Industrie Uithoorn NV, known commonly as Cindu, has just announced it will build a $1.85 million pathalic plant with 5,000 tons annual capacity at Uithoorn which is near Amsterdam. The project is due for completion in 1962.

The plant will be built so that either naphthalene or orthoxylene can be used as the starting material for phthalic production. Last year, Cindu announced creation of a joint venture with Neville Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., for the production of resins and solvents.

But this Cindu plant will find two other plants already producing phthalic. Dutch State Mines, which is expanding its chemical business, is boosting its phthalic capacity from 2,700 tons annually to 5,000 tons and expects the expansion to start operating this spring.

And Alchemica NV, formed a few months ago as a subsidiary to Scado-Archer-Daniels which is partly owned by Archer-Daniels-Midland Company of Minneapolis, Minn., expects its 1,200-ton-a-year phthalic unit to begin operating around the first of next year.

First Formaldehyde Plant

In another plastics raw materials move, Dutch State Mines recently stated it plans to build the first formaldehyde plant in the Netherlands. The initial capacity of the plant is reported to be planned for 25,000 tons of 40 percent solution a year.

This plant obviously will be another salient in the Dutch chemical export drive, for the country's current annual imports of formaldehyde are reported to be running at the level of only about 8,000 tons annually.

This formaldehyde unit will combine nicely with the phenol plant Dutch State Mines is building in a joint venture with the Dutch subsidiary of Dow Chemical Company. Formaldehyde can be used with phenol to produce phenol-formaldehyde resins, and is also used in production of melamine plastics.

Some time ago, Dutch State Mines reported its scientists had discovered a new process for production of melamine, but as far as is known the company has not yet acted to get into melamine production.

One key center of Dutch chemical expansion is the large oil refining complex around the big port of Rotterdam where the Dutch half of the Royal Dutch Shell empire is rapidly expanding its petrochemical operations. Even greater possible expansion of petrochemical production in the tiny country may be one outgrowth of the discovery of natural gas in the northern part of the country.

The natural gas find near Groningen was made by Shell and one of the units of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), and figures on its probable size and nature are still vague. On the basis of completed drilling, the field has been estimated to have at least 60 billion cubic yards of gas.

Dutch businessmen clearly are hopeful that the Groningen find may be as revolutionary for their chemical industry as the big find at Lacq in southern France has been in that country. With big plans for piping its Lacq and Saharra gas over northern Europe, the French, on the other hand, have been quite disturbed by some of the talk about the Groningen field.

DuPont Making Biggest Splash

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., among the American firms, has been making the biggest splash in the Dutch chemical pond, first with its big "Orlon" fiber plant at Dordrecht and then with the announcement that it will produce its plastic "Delrin" for the European market in an adjacent unit.

The chemical industries of Holland and Germany are among each other's best customers. Statistics show that West Germany is Holland's best chemical customer following its Belgian and Luxembourg partners in the Benelux union, and Holland is one of Germany's biggest chemical customers.

Trade figures show that the Dutch chemical companies overall export 50 percent or a little more of their total output. In 1959, for instance, with total sales volume of $780 million, exports were nearly $400 million.

Statistics for 1960 aren't available yet, but 1959 figures show plastics exports up 36 percent over 1958 to $44 million, fiber exports up 31 percent to $56.5 million and heavy industrial chemicals up 41 percent to $45 million.

Fertilizers were the largest sales product with total volume of $119 million, but fertilizer exports at $62 million were under the $78 million exports of light industrial chemicals. Total sales of light chemicals were $114 million.

Investments in chemical industry expansion last year are estimated to have been about $128 million, against $116 million in 1959 and $78 million in 1958.

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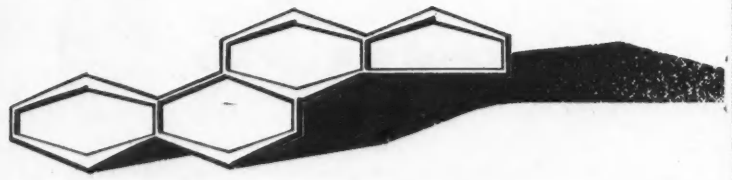

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16 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
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25 bls, Ludwig Mueller, Colombo
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GLUE—300 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
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500 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Genoa
500 bgs, Wedeman & Godknecht, Genoa
400 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Piraeus
4,196 bgs, Mitchel Beck & Co, Karachi
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10,131 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
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IODINE, CRUDE—680 kgs, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Antofagasta
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50 cs, P A Dunkel, Santos
100 cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Santos
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MINERAL LUBRICATING OIL—200 dms, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Amsterdam
MOLASSES—400 tons, Pacific Molasses Co, Salaverry
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96 dms, Hanover Bank, Seville
73 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Seville
60 dms, A N Cory, Seville
225 dms, National City Bank, Seville
115 dms, Seville
100 dms, Malaga

—Continued on page 58

Trade Name Chemicals

Rubber Antioxidant Market Seen Showing Moderate Gain by 1965

Makers of rubber antioxidants project a modest increase in sales of their products during the next four years. Based on estimated overall rubber hydrocarbon consumption in 1965 of slightly more than 1.7 million long tons, antioxidant consumption should be about 76 million pounds, a 7-million-pound boost over the 69 million pounds sold last year. Marketing progress in the field has been steady, but not spectacular, over the past decade. However, observers say the area will be more active, technologically speaking, in the next five years than it has been. Much depends on developments in newer types of rubber.

Butyl rubber consumption has remained on the upgrade with the introduction of all-butyl tires. Propylene-based rubber will continue to be of increasing interest.

Some of the newer rubber products on the market are almost plastic in nature. All of these types use less antioxidant. Less unsaturation means less use of antioxidant, observers point out.

Research Spending Will Be Heavier

But regardless of what turn marketing of rubber products takes, it means a heavier share of the research and development dollar will be going into rubber processing chemicals during the next five years. As one observer puts it, "There will be more testing and technology study to decide what to put the chips on."

Focusing on rubber antioxidants, there is a brighter side to the view that newer rubber types require less protection against oxidation. Weathering and ozone problems are becoming more severe in tires all the time due to higher speeds and rougher wear.

And rubber products are moving into new markets all the time, with uses ranging from truck and auto tires through coated fabrics right down to the bowl scrapper a housewife uses in the kitchen. Improved antioxidant chemicals will have to be developed to meet new problems that crop up, sources say.

Although the total antioxidant market —estimated at $90 million last year—is split rather evenly between lube oil additives and rubber processing chemicals, there has been a growing use of antioxidants as gasoline additives and as antioxidant protection for food and feed products.

In the latter end-use, substituted phenols such as 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, are particularly effective. Among the other groups used as antioxidants (amino compounds, hydroxy compounds, aldehyde and acetone amines), the aromatic amines are most often used by the rubber industry since they are the most effective and strongest antioxidants and discoloring is not of primary importance.

Migration is of more concern to tire makers, but the problem can be solved by use of barrier strip stocks between staining and non-staining tire portions; i.e., between whitewall and black stock. In stacking tires for storage this problem also arises.

Phenolics Favored For Lube Oils

The phenolics, favored by the petroleum industry as lube oil additives, are non-discoloring materials and get into some specialty application in the rubber industry, but as a general rule, producers of rubber antioxidants do not market products in the petroleum field and vice versa.

It's a matter of know-how, according to most reports. Makers of rubber processing chemicals may, in some cases, be closely allied with the rubber industry and thus would be able to anticipate requirements of their customers. On the other hand, engine-testing and determin-

—Continued on page 54

ANTIOXIDANTS: RUBBER TYPE

Sales	
1965 . . .	*76.0 million lbs.
1964 . . .	*74.0 million lbs.
1960 . . .	*69.0 million lbs.
1959 . . .	*72.0 million lbs.
1958 . . .	61.3 million lbs.
1957 . . .	60.9 million lbs.
1956 . . .	64.0 million lb.s
1955 . . .	67.2 million lbs.
1954 . . .	48.3 million lbs.

*Estimate

Source: Tariff Commission. Changed reporting basis makes commission figure for 1959 not comparable with previous years.

Rigid Foams: Four-Fold Growth?

Dow Chemical Company figures the rigid plastic foam market is likely to grow to nearly four times its current size (an estimated 757 million board feet annually)—and it wants "in" on these lush pickings.

To help pave the way, the Midland, Mich., concern has come up with two new developments in insulating foams:

- Rigid urethane foam boards with high solvent resistance and heat distortion and low thermal conductivity.
- A new blue "Styrofoam" (polystyrene) insulation board with flame-retardant properties.

Dow says its new urethane foam, trade named "Thurane," will be priced about 20 percent higher than "Styrofoam" on an equivalent insulation basis and 90 percent higher on equal thickness.

The company looks for major applications in refrigeration, appliances, pipe and refrigerator truck insulation, roof insulation and sandwich panel and low-temperature space insulation.

The new "Styrofoam," designed to replace other forms of the material in major construction applications, will be "competitively priced," Dow says.

Why is Dow so high on rigid plastic foams? Here's the way it sees the market now and its near-term potential:

	Present Market	Potential Market
Building Products	597	1,880
Industrial	160	955
Total	757	2,835

Above figures are in millions of board feet.

Theoretically, if polystyrene cashed in on the entire plastic foam market, current requirements of 757 million board feet would take 84.1 million pounds of polystyrene with a potential need of 315 million pounds, according to Dow.

Meanwhile, the company continues in a lather about other aspects of the plastic foam business and, in fact, has a third new foam in its product line: "Tyrilfoam," for flotation use where resistance to gasoline is desirable.

"Tyrilfoam," based on a copolymer of styrene and acrylonitrile, has the same buoyancy factor as "Styrofoam" —fifty-five pounds per cubic foot.

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Lecture II deals with the flow of simple liquids, suspensions and gels. It also considers thixotropy, dilatancy and other properties affecting flow.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Essential oil dealers report a drifting market. No clearly defined trends are developing with the exception of Formosan citronella oil, which is currently moving at levels higher than it has been since 1956. Reason: a simple case of supply and demand, say trade sources. Production in Formosa is expected to be slow during the next three months and carryover is small, both at source and in dealers' hands. West Indian bay oil continued to climb. Price on 50-55 percent material advanced 25 cents last week. Lavandin, 22-24 percent, was up 7 cents a pound, while Abrial was boosted 8 cents a pound.

In following up an announcement that the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland anticipate producing $70 million worth of essential oils by 1970, we have compiled several comments from industry spokesmen:

- While the possibility exists for substantial production of essential oils in those areas, the figures "seem to be very exaggerated." Seventy million dollars will buy a lot of essential oils.
- By 1970, many political and economic changes will have taken place.
- The production of quality essential oils is accomplished only after conducting numerous experiments, requiring vast expenditures of time and money.
- Manufacturers are wary of material from new sources. Even if the oil happens to taste and smell exactly the same as material they have been using, they are reluctant to switch over. Manufacturers are ever fearful of changing their product, ever so slightly, and confusing customers of longstanding. In some cases, even if the new oil is superior to what consumers have been using, they will reject it simply because of the difference.

Price differential, however, might be the deciding factor. If buyers are convinced that oil from newly developed geographical areas is identical to the oil they have been using and the price of the new oil is lower, they very likely would switch over.

Some dealers said they would be glad to handle oil from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. "The more suppliers there are, the better the prices will be," said one industry spokesman.

Oils slated to enter into commercial production are rose, geranium and lavender. Other possibilities are basil, sage, thyme, marjoram and rosemary.

Persons interested in why tea tastes as it does will probably want to attend the dinner meeting of the Society of Flavor Chemists February 2 at the Russell-Sheraton hotel in New York. Dr. William Stahl, research manager for McCormick & Co., Baltimore, Md., will discuss "The Chemistry of Tea."

Continuing on its upward swing, the sales of personal grooming products for men are said to have amounted to about a billion dollars in 1960.

The breakdown is roughly this:

- Hair tonics and dressings, $72 million.
- Shampoos, $25 million.
- Shaving preparations and accessories, $405 million.
- Oral hygiene, $120 million.
- Deodorants and antiperspirants, $20 million. (To bring the total up to the billion mark, one must add the money spent for hair cuts and manicures.)

Price Trends

Advanced

Bay oil, W. Indian, 25c. per lb.
Lavandin, 22-24%, 7c. per lb.
Abrial, 8c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Pre. week	Last month	Jan. 22, 1960
144.61	144.50	144.89	146.43

For Current Prices see page 9

Essential Oils

Bay—West Indian material continues to climb.

From its previously-quoted price, $3.50 per pound, it has advanced to $3.75 per pound.

Cananga—The market continues to show a firming tendency, according to trade reports. Resistance to price advances has been stiff, however, and dealers are uncertain as to whether or not a general price advance is warranted at this time.

Clove Leaf—The market has eased slightly during recent weeks, according to most reports. Dealers indicate that an easier clove leaf oil market has served to depress the eugenol market. Price of oil declined 15c. a pound last month.

Citronella—Veteran observers report citronella oil is currently moving at higher levels than at any time since 1956. There's no mystery about the reason. A small carryover both here and at source plus anticipated low production for the next three months, has stiffened prices, they say.

Geranium—A good crop is reported in prospect for this season. However, dealers continue to express cautious optimism. The market has never quite regained supply balance after storms destroyed much of the crop a few seasons ago. Sources point out that the cyclone season is at hand once again and weather damage could throw supplies into an even tighter bind.

Lavandin—The 22 to 24 percent material was advanced from its previous price, $1.08, to $1.15. Some dealers, however, were quoting prices as high as $2.75 per pound.

Abrial advanced from its previous price, $1.12, to $1.20 per pound. Quotations as high as $1.50 per pound were heard around the trade.

Botanically speaking, lavandin is a hybrid between true lavender and spike lavender. Harvesting is done a few days after full florescence, which usually falls between harvesting of lavender in early August and harvesting of spike lavender in September.

Lavandin is hardier than true lavender but due to the presence of some cineole, lavandin has a harsher and more pungent odor than the delicate lavender.

Hybridization has been known to take place naturally. In areas where lavender and lavender spike are planted close together, bees flit from one type of plant to the other and cause cross pollination.

It is said that bees are quite fond of these plants.

The plants require a great deal of sunlight but if there is no rainfall for a prolonged period of time shortly before harvesting, the yield will be low. Another weather hazard is the advent of hail storms, which damage the plants and reduce the yield of oil.

Lavender Flower — Some puzzling changes were reported by essential oil dealers in the New York area.

Many of them said their price for the 35 to 37 percent material had advanced sharply—some to as high as $3.05 per pound. The official low, however, remains at its previously-quoted level, $1.85 per pound.

The 40 to 42 percent material, while said to be lower by some dealers, is reported to be maintaining its previous level by others. The previously-quoted OPD price was $5.

It is said, however, that material is now available for as little as $3.85, a figure slightly higher than what the 35 to 37 percent material is selling for.

Lemongrass — Source market remains strong, according to trade reports, although trends are mixed. Dealers have adopted a wait and see attitude. Consumers, on the other hand, appear undismayed by strengthening prices and are continuing to operate on a hand to

PEPPER IMPORTS
Unground Black and White

	1950-1954 Average	1957	1959
India	21,282,000	12,741,000	7,295,000
Indonesia	4,602,000	13,912,000	24,719,000
Malaya	3,075,000	4,594,000	582,000
Ceylon	350,000	524,000	57,000
Brazil	.....	772,000	1,421,000
Other	169,000	15,000	893,000
TOTAL	29,478,000	32,558,000	34,967,000

Essential Oils

mouth basis. Price is quoted unchanged at $2.10 per pound.

Peppermint—Trends in the peppermint oil market are mixed. Dealers in the New York area generally report a strengthening trend in price quotations. However, competition remains the final arbiter and the market is not yet strong enough to score a general advance. Listing is unchanged in a range of $4.90 to $5.25 a pound.

Sandalwood—The market is generally unchanged. At least one company is offering material for $21 a pound, most are about $25, and some firms have no stocks.

Recent marketing of wood at source is reported to have brought slightly higher prices than had previously been obtainable. However, spot levels have thus far failed to reflect the increase and it is considered likely that they will not.

Trading is routine. Consumers continue hard pressed to maintain a profit due to high cost of raw material when it is available.

Spearmint—Very little material has been reported available for shipment for some weeks. However, recent reports indicate that material has been moving in a somewhat freer manner recently No change in spot prices is noted. Listing remains around the $7.80 a pound level.

Seeds and Spices

Canaryseed—From its previous price, $8 per pound, Argentine material has come down to $7.75 per pound.

Chillies—Sudan material has declined from its previous price of 60c. per pound to 56c. per pound. Algerian material has declined from 60c. per pound to 58c. per pound. And Congo material has declined in price from 61c. per pound to 60c. per pound.

Cloves—Zanzibar material has declined from 37c. per pound to 36c. per pound.

Coriandeseed—The general market continues to weaken. Argentine material has declined from 17c. per pound to 16c. per pound. Roumanian material has declined from 16c. per pound to 15c. per pound.

Ginger—The various types of ginger remain at their previously-quoted levels.

Paprika—No substantial changes were noted among the paprikas.

Pepper—Prices advanced slightly.

From its previous price, 47c. per pound, Malabar black rose to 48c. per pound and from its previous price, 46c. per pound, Lampong black advanced to 48c. per pound.

Muntok white remained at its previous listing, 74c. per pound.

Drug Consumer

—*Continued from page 4*

opinions in a review called, "New Products Parade—1960," has this advice to offer:

"The wise industrialist will adjust his sights to this narrower perspective, and possibly learn to operate on a basis of longer-term financial expectancy, with perhaps decreasing product obsolescence.

"The alternative," Mr. de Haen goes on, "that the cost to the patient of maintenance therapies should continue to be any way comparable to the cost of short-term therapy of infectious disease, is simply unrealistic, and could lead only to solutions highly distasteful not only to the industry but the medical profession as well.

"What is required today is not so much innovation in industry and medical practices, but a change in attitude, with the realization that the patient's needs must be served first. That is the challenge of the sixties," Mr. de Haen concludes.

FDA's Official Graces

—*Continued from page 4*

all reasonable doubts as to compliance with the law.

• An appropriate record for the file covering any contact with industry shall be prepared so that it will be available for review.

• Any undue solicitation or urging relative to the timing or substance of a decision shall be dealt with by politely, but firmly, advising that an appropriate answer will be provided as soon as it has been possible to evaluate all of the relevant facts.

Franklin D. Clark, assistant to Deputy Commissioner Harvey was given the job of keeping watch over the employees and investigating any instances of misconduct. He is to be given the services of a skilled investigator and additional help if needed.

In the matter of assuring scientific advice to the commissioner, these steps are being taken:—

• The position of Assistant Commissioner (Science) is being established to serve as principal advisor to the commissioner and as a channel for views of scientists.

• The responsibility of the position of deputy director of the Bureau of Biological & Physical Sciences is being increased by assigning increased research responsibility there.

• The Assistant Commissioner for Science and the deputy director of the bureau will assume the responsibilities now residing in the Office of Scientific Director.

Sulfuric Acid Set

—*Continued from page 7*

chamber acid is expected to continue the long-term downtrend in capacity and production.

Chamber plants as a general rule are not being replaced as they wear out. Practically all the plants built during the past 10 years and those scheduled for future construction are contact-type facilities, BDSA points out.

No Dearth of Problems

The sulfuric acid people will not be without their problems during the coming year. Chief among them, says BDSA, are these: overcapacity in most areas of the country, increasing competition, higher taxes, more money to be spent for transportation, and an overall rise in general costs.

The ultimate level for the industry, it is expected, will be determined by three principal factor: general business conditions, the country's financial picture, and the operating rates of the large consuming industries, among them: steel, copper, aluminum, petroleum and refining, automobiles, chemicals, pigments, explosives and rayon.

BDSA is estimating that sulfuric production and consumption for 1960 will probably increase slightly over the record set in 1959 capacity for "new" sulfuric acid at the start of 1961 is an estimated 3.5 percent rated higher than on January 1, 1960, the smallest gain since the sulfur shortage of the Korean War year 1952.

The 1961 outlook for the sulfuric acid industry is considered favorable, according to industry sources, even though overall capacity is estimated to be considerably above current production levels. The surplus capacity aassures consumers that unexpectedly greater demands can easily be met, it is pointed out.

Ag Chemicals Get Nod

—*Continued from page 4*

fertilizers, they provide in combination an effective new tool. Without agricultural chemicals the present high levels of production and the present high levels of quality of product could not be maintained by farmers in California."

The committee said that the belief of some witnesses before it that the presence of any chemical residue in foods is deleterious was not substantiated. The great preponderance of evidence convinced the committee that at this time the food supply is safe, the committee said, adding that sound public policy dictates the following:—

"California farmers should be encouraged to contine improvement of the efficiency of their production, including the appropriate use of agricultural chemicals. The use of pesticides should continue to be closely regulated and supervised by proper authority. The public should be assured as to the present situation with regard to the general health, and kept continuously and accurately informed of all aspects of the continuing use of agricultu-al chemicals."

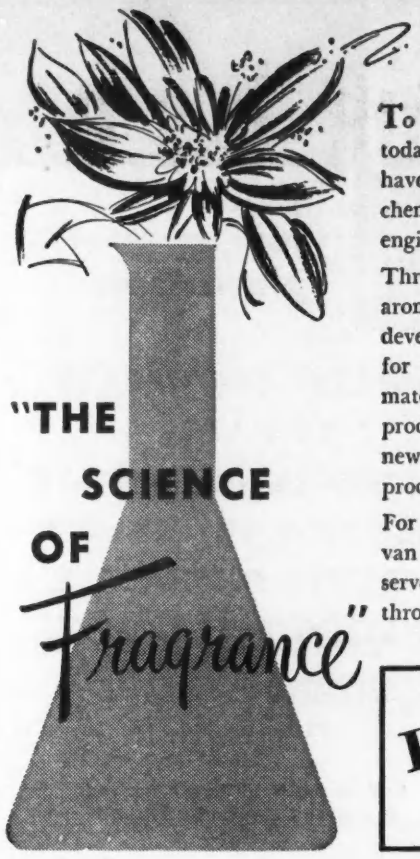
Argentine Petrochemicals

—*Continued from page 5*

Both styrene-butadiene and cis-polybutadiene synthetic rubbers will be manufactured.

Work on the installation will start immediately, with the units scheduled for completion at intervals ranging from eighteen months for the simpler units to thirty-six months for the more complex installations.

At full capacity, the complex will produce annually some 32,000 tons of butadiene and 14,000 tons of styrene for use in making synthetic rubber and plastics; 45,000 tons annually of synthetic rubber; 850 barrels daily of benzene for chemical manufacturing; 8,800 barrels daily of high quality motor fuel; 1,300 barrels daily of alkylate for use primarily as aviation fuel and 11,500 tons of chemical intermediates.



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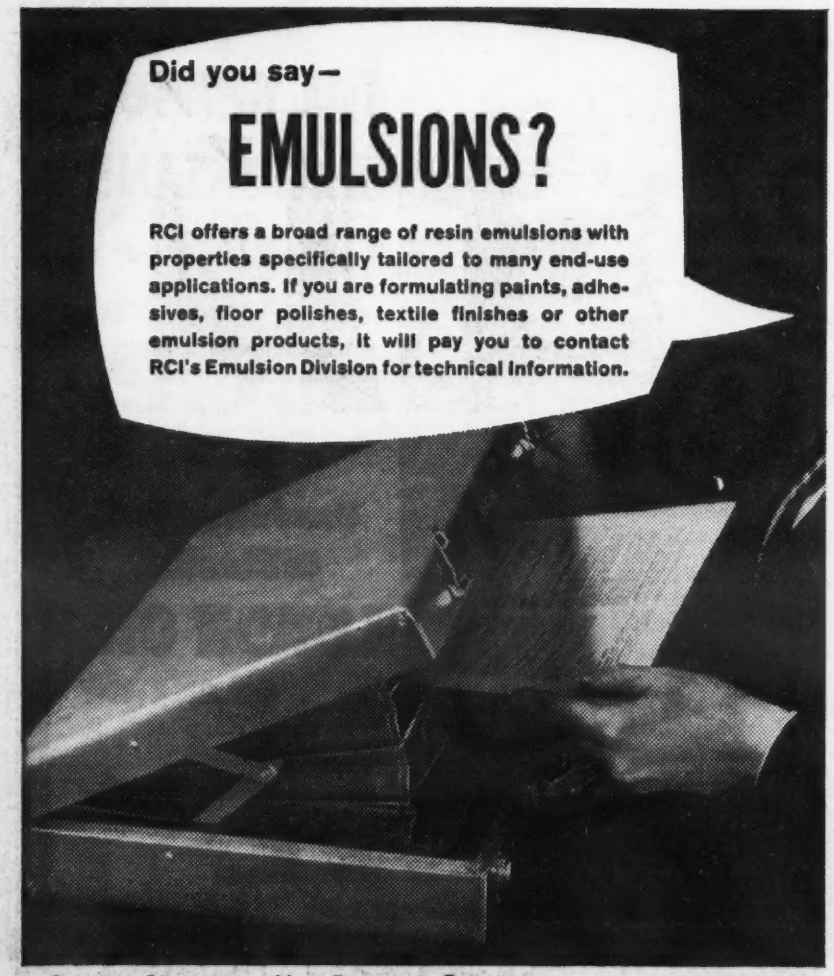

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Coatings Materials

After a brief flurry of price maneuvering in the past few weeks, the coatings market settled into a routine groove. Polyethylene and polystyrene listings remain at their lower listings despite the efforts on the part of some producers to widen their profit margins. Here and there, especailly in the coatings' spot markets mixed to spotty business is the rule. Prime pigments were firmly established at their recently boosted listings. Antimony oxide and cobalt oxide are reported to be unchanged on price, with supplies of cobalt are considered to be adequate. The threat of an interruption in shipments of cobalt seems to have paseed, and producers report that suppliers on hand are sufficient to most eventualities.

Casein importers report spotty conditions with prices easing. Argentine is reported in the range of 16¾ cents to 17¼ cents per pound with one source placing the price of Argentine and Polish at 17 cents. Hand-to-mouth buying on the part of consumers is felt to be the reason for the reduced interest in casein.

Australian prices are said to be difficult to determine due to the appearance of several unknown brands on the market. One quotation was reported at 19½ cents per pound. No offers of French are reported. German casein is reported on the market although it failed to move due to the prevailing market situation. New Zealand casein holds unchanged, trade sources report.

Supplies of the phthalate esters are about at the same levels as in the previous month but the low level of business for the esters has taken some of the pressure off producers to meet commitments. Producers expect that the next few months will bring a gradual improvement in demand but the big question remains as to supplies. Should the demand for the phthalates return to a brisk rate, supplies might again be a problem.

The decline of 1 cent per pound in the price of copper metal last week is expected to reduce copper oxide by a corresponding amount. Although trade sources report that as of January 20 the listings for the oxides were unchanged, they anticipate that a reduction will be announced shortly.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 22, 1960
104.56	103.15	103.14	103.03

For Current Prices see page 9

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste and Powders—Routine conditions continue to prevail with listings holding in the same ranges as in the previous year. Supplies are considered to be fully available as demand eases for many of the coatings materials.

Antimony Oxide—Prices continue to hold firmly in the range of 26½c. per pound for car lot quantities, as the market shows the affect of lessening supplies of antimony ore. Sources report that demand has been brisk with no sign of any let up insight. Available ore supplies have not kept with the soaring demand which has led to a resulting firming in the overall market.

Cobalt Oxide—With many consumers working off stocks that were gathered in last summer to forestall any scarcity in supplies, the market for cobalt oxide is reported to be off that artificial pace. Reason for the hoarding was explained by the crisis in the Congo and consumers' desires to cover any interruption in the flow of cobalt ore from the Congo.

Now, the problem is in Belgium. There, most of the cobalt ore is refined. While refining operations are reported to be undisturbed by the strikes that hit that country there has been some slow-down in shipments. Trade sources report that supplies are presently at adequate levels to take care of normal business should shipments be affected. Prices are unchanged.

Copper Oxide—A 1c. per pound reduction in the listings for copper metal is expected to cause a similar reduction in the listings for copper oxide. For the present, listings in effect continue to hold, but trade sources feel that announcement will be made in the next few weeks.

Chrome Colors—The Census Bureau reports that the output of chrome oxide green during November was at 375 short tons. This was below the previous month's production of 405 short tons and that for the corresponding month of 1959. Chrome oxide green stocks went from 722 short tons to 715 short tons in November at producers' plants.

Chrome yellow and orange (C.P.) output production hit 1,493 short tons compared to 1,579 short tons for the previous week. For November of last year, production was placed at 2,449 short tons. Stocks were held at 2,714 shorts, as against 2,649 short tons during October.

Molybdate chrome orange (C.P.) output in November was pegged at 486 short tons. This represents a drop in output from the previous month's total of 549 short tons and the level established during November, 1959 of 566 short tons. Stocks of molybdate orange were estimated at producers plants at 655 short tons for the month of November as compared to the 641 short tons on hand at the end of October.

Titanium Dioxide—Census Bureau reports that the production of titanium dioxide during November was set at 36,497 short tons. This was marginally better than the previous month when production was at 35,607 short tons. For November, 1959 output of titanium dioxide was reported at 43,607 short tons.

Stocks of titanium dioxide were reported to be at 68,989 short tons at the end of November. Stocks on hand at producers plant at the end of October were reported at 66,029 short tons.

Zinc Dust—Prices continue at 16c. per pound with no change reported in the prevailing market conditions. Business is reported to be at reduced levels, with the problem of over-supply still lingering to trouble producers.

Lacquer Materials

Plasticizers—While the supplies of the phthalate esters have not been improved with steel operations down, the business level of plasticizer operations slipped back thus easing the pinch in supplies of the esters. This has brought the supply and demand equation into a relative balance but trade sources are not satisfied with less than excellent business conditions. The outlook for the next few quarters is for a gradual improvement, perhaps slightly ahead of the improvement of supplies, which would continue as least snug, if not a tight supply balance to the plasticizer market.

Cellulose Butyrate/Acetate — Market continues to be routine in nature as supplies and demand continue to be evenly matched. Food container formulators provide the largest volume customer for these lacquer materials. Prices are steady at their longstanding positions.

Natural Resins

Gums—Listings were generally unchanged but firming in the quotations on dammar was reported. East India, Batu was unchanged at 15½c. to 19c. per pound. Black is at 16c. to 18c. per pound. Black bold nubs and chips is at 13c. to 14¼c. per pound, East India, pale chips are at 16c. to 18c. per pound and Dammar, Singapore No. 1 is at 28c. to 44c. per pound.

Pontianak copal gums are currently quoted at 23½c. per pound to a high of 26c. per pound. Pontianak copal nubs is at 38c. to 44c. per pound.

Shellac—With a poor Siam seedlac crop behind them, trade sources report strength in the listings for both Indian and Siamese material. Recent heavy purchases by Red China has added to the bullish tendencies in the Far Eastern markets. No change has been reported for shellac listings here.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Hand-to-mouth buying policies on the part of consumers continues to plague the casein market. For the week ending January 20, the market slipped a few notches, failing to check the declin-

ing market. Prices were reported to have eased somewhat. Some quotations for Argentine were reported at 16¾c. to 17¼c. per pound. Other sources report a range of about 17c. per pound for both Argentine and Polish casein.

All sources report that buying is confined to immediate needs, with inventory building of no concern to consumers at this time. Demand, as a result, remains spotty. Stocks in the Argentine are said to be building up.

Australian casein prices are reported to be in a state of flux tax due to the appearance of unknown brands on the market. One source reports a price for Australian material 19½c. per pound.

While offers of French casein are not reported for the week, New Zealand casein continues to maintain its early strength.

Also making the scene this week, is the report that German casein is now being offered. No prices are reported, and no movement as yet has been made.

Naval Stores

A comprehensive study of the naval stores industry to determine the potential supplies and demand for rosin, turpentine and other naval stores products has been started, the US Department of Agriculture reports.

The cooperative study, which involves several of the USDA agencies, was prompted by recent substantial increases in demands for rosin and prices of rosin, and recurring questions as to the future of the naval stores industry.

Leaders in industries producing or consuming naval stores products are being contacted by the Department's staff members. Information is being gathered on trends in markets for naval stores products and factors likely to affect supplies from various segments of the naval stores industry. Facts obtained from interviews and field surveys will be evaluated to provide guides for future development of the industry, for forest management programs and for future research.

Department agencies participating in the study include the Agricultural Conservation Program service, and other market and research department of the USDA.

Ultramarine Blue

—Continued from page 5

5,642,000 pounds represented the Company's production in 1959.

This is a drop in production of over 7 percent from 1958. The company's sales that year were some 11 percent below 1958 and its exports 50 percent less.

Ultramarine blue, Dr. Stark added, is a product about which there are no secrets. It is produced in many parts of the world, with supplies entering the United States from England, West Germany, the Netherlands and other areas.

Russian Material Expected

He predicted that ultramarine blue of Russian origiin is likely to start showing up on the American market now that tne US has extended the most-favored-nation clause of our trade laws to Poland.

Also, he said, it makes little difference to a customer whether the color is of domestic production or foreign origin—the quality is usually the same.

The only basis of competition in this market, Dr. Stark said, is price and, since 1953. Standard has been unable to effect any increases to meet rising costs.

English-produced ultramarine blue is the chief source of concern to the lone American producer at the present time, he said, because so far as Standard Ultramarine has been able to ascertain, there are no published price lists for product.

From experience, Dr. Stark added, his company knows that the English product is being offered at less than the American price.

West German ultramarine blue is the next most important competitor, Dr. Stark said. A published price list is available for this material, but the list is not "sacred," he added. He submitted information in confidence concerning sales that had been made below list.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Edible vegetable oils continued strong and higher, reflecting the sharp advances in soybean and cottonseed oils futures, which were not sustained because of profit taking. Corn oil also closed stronger, up ½ cent, while the advance of ½ cent in peanut oil was not maintained, the market closing unchanged. Stronger copra market for shipment was reflected in crude coconut oil and prompt shipment was boosted ¼ cent per pound. Olive oil replacements from Spain continued firm reflecting steady demand from European sources. Lard market was firmer and cash lard was slightly higher.

Active inquiry for tallow and greases stiffened this market and a good volume of business took place at an advance of ¼ cent for all grades. Offers continued scarce and sellers are holding for higher prices. Domestic consumers and exporters absorbed fair sized quantities. Increased cost of tallow resulted in an ½ cent advance in oleic, stearic and tallow acids, while capric, caprylic, lauric and myristic acids were reduced 2 cents because of the recent decline in coconut oil.

Tung oil continued to move upwards, advancing ½ cent to 1 cent per pound under a fair demand and scarcity of offerings. This strength was reflected in oiticica oil and sellers raised quotations 1 cent to 1¼ cents, with fair volume of business reported at the higher levels. Linseed oil was quiet, but steady reflecting the higher flaxseed market. Improved inquiry for crude menhaden oil kept this market steady at unchanged prices. Both domestic consumers and showed more interest in replacements.

Linseed meal scored further gains, advancing $1.50 per ton. Soybean meal continued easy and was off 50 cents to $1 per ton. Peanut meal was slightly higher, up 50 cents, while cottonseed meal was inactive and unchanged.

Price Trends

Advanced

Beeswax, crude, Central American, 3c. per lb.
Candelilla wax, 2c. per lb.
Ref'd., 2c. pre lb.
Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Copra, $7.50 per ton
Cottonseed oil, ref'd., ¼c. per lb.
Grease, white, ¼c. per lb.
Yellow, ½c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ⅝c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1.50 per ton
Oleic acid, ½c. per lb.
Oiticica oil, 1c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Ref'd., ½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Ref'd., ¼c. per lb.
Stearic acid, ½c. per lb.
Tall oil fatty acids, ½c. per lb.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb.
Tung, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Capric acid, 2c. per lb.
Caprylic acid, 2c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $4 per ton.
Copra, $5 per ton.
Lauric acid, 2c. per lb.
Myristic acid, 2c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 22, 1960
106.33	104.93	122.52	

For Current Prices see page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—While trading was limited the market remained fairly steady. Brazilian oil was quiet and offered at 18c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Domestic grades were without change.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	.....	1,430,000
Previous week	.....	1,762,000
Corresponding week, 1960	378,600	2,080,000
Total this year	.....	5,018,000
Corresponding period, 1960	378,600	8,250,000

Coconut—Shipments were stronger and advanced ¼c. January-February shipment was sold at 11⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast. The New York market also was higher at 13⅞c., tankcars, prompt delivery.

The General Services Administration last week rejected bids of 11.60c. and 11.375c. for the purchase of 13 million pounds of crude coconut oil from the government stockpile. GSA will again offer the oil in six weeks.

Corn—Crude was stronger and advanced to 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment following sales at 15c. Refined oil was raised to 18.98c. tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Futures fluctuated widely with soybeans on the New York Produce Exchange last week. Trading was active. New highs for the season were reached but not sustained because of heavy liquidation and profit taking with soybean market closing only slightly higher for the week. Cash oils were firmer and up ⅛c. to ¼c. per pound. Refined salad oil was raised to 15½c., tankcars, New York, for prompt delivery. Crude oil closed unchanged at 11¼c., tankcars, Valley; 11!c., Southeast; 11⅛c., Lubbock and 11⅜c., Waco.

Linseed—Steadier tone prevailed in this market because of the advance in flaxseed which was offset by the higher meal market. Raw oil was held at 12.60c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis, January-March; 12.80c., April-June; 13c. July-September and 13.72c., f.o.b. New York, prompt delivery.

Oiticica—Reflecting the sharp advance of tung oil, this market was firmer and advanced 1c. to 1¼c. per pound. Trading improved and was reported from 13¾c. to 14c. per pound, tankcars, New York for prompt delivery, according to seller. Drums were higher at 15¼c. to 15¾c., spot, depending upon quantity.

Olive—Active interest in Spanish oil from European buyers continued to keep the market firm. Offers ranged from $53 to $54 per 100 kilos, drums, f.o.b. ports for prompt and forward shipment. Trading was reported at the lower figure up to May shipment. Tunisian oil was offered at $56 per 100 kilos, drums c.a.f. New York for prompt shipment and Algerian oil at $60, same basis. The local market was unchanged and steady ranging from $2.35 to $2.40 per gallon, drums, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Palm—Demand was confined to actual needs. Drums were maintained at 14c. to 15c. per pound, spot, as to quantity. Tankcars were quoted at 11¼c., and shadable.

Peanut—Trading was spotty. Crude was sold at 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment and later was quoted at ½c. less. Refined oil was unchanged at 16¾c. tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean—Market was stronger reflecting the firmness of soybeans futures which advanced sharply. The advance was not sustained because of profit-taking. Crude advanced sharply, but gains later were reduced to ¼c. per pound, closing at 11⅛c. to 11¼c., tankcars, unrestricted, f.o.b. Decatur, for prompt shipment. Refined salad was higher at 13.50c., tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Export interest was active, but it was reported that Spain had rejected all bids for 10,000 tons of oil. Bids were invited by Iran for 4,000 tons of soybean or cottonseed oil in drums until January 27. Pakistan was in the market for 60,000 tons of vegetable oils and Egypt, 15,000 tons. Exports of soybean oil was indicated at 117.4 million pounds during October and November, about 27 percent more than for the same months last year.

Tung—This market was stronger scoring further advances during the week. Offers were scarce and imported oil sold up to 24½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, and ranging to 25c., depending upon seller and delivery.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,800 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, January 20, follow:

		Cents per Pound		
Jan.	40	13.25	12.65	13.22 Bid
March	695	13.82	13.15	13.26@13.28
May	1,312	13.95	13.30	13.37
July	964	14.02	13.37	13.45
Sept.	42	13.68	13.12	13.13
Oct.	97	13.43	12.95	12.95@13.70

Total sales and switches, 3,979 contracts.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Drums were higher at 28½c. to 28¾c., spot, depending upon quantity. Domestic producers have withdrawn from the market. CCC will sell tung oil for unrestricted use under competitive bids Tuesday, January 24. Heretofore oil was sold only for export. CCC stocks were reported about 10 million pounds.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Market was irregular. Stocks on spot were lower at 57½c. to 62½c. per pound, as to quantity.

Copra—Market was steadier and up $7.50 per ton. Prompt shipment was quoted at $165 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Flaxseed—Cash flaxseed prices fluctuated widely, influenced by spectacular activity in soybeans futures as well as sharp advances in Winnipeg flax. Bids advanced 11c. in two days before softer trend developed and 4c. was lost, finishing at $2.90 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Huge volume was traded to-arrive ahead of the decline, crushers and exporters active.

Fish Oils

Cod—Conditions in this market were unchanged. Users continued to place business needed for prompt shipment. Recent sales ranged from 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, bulk, Gloucester, depending upon quantity. Offers for shipment were not heavy but adequate to cover demand. Stocks on spot were unchanged at 8⅜c. to 8½c., drums, as to quantity.

Fatty Acids

Higher production cost of acids because of the stronger tallow and grease market was reflected in animal fatty acids last week. Producers announced an increase of ½c. per pound for oleic, stearic and tallow fatty acids. Trading was reported fairly active and confined to prompt needs. Owing to the recent decline in the cost of coconut oil, prices of capric, caprylic, lauric and myristic acids were reduced 2c. per pound.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Buying interest was reported spotty, lacking volume. Supplies were not heavy. Market was steady. Meal, 41 percent was unchanged at $56.50 per ton, sacked Mississippi Valley which was erroneously quoted at $52.50 last week. Alabama, was unchanged at $58 and Georgia-Carolina area at $60 to $61.

Linseed Meal—Strength persisted in this market, more a reflection of limited offerings than any aggressive demand from formula feed manufacturers or jobbers. Prices advanced $1.50 a ton, few crushers offering beyond January because of slow demand for linseed oil. Small amounts of re-sale meal were available at 50c. under crusher quotations.

Shipping directions were excellent. Extracted meal, 34 percent protein, was held $57 a ton for January delivery; $56, nominal, February-April. Old process expeller meal was up $1 at $61.50, January-February.

Peanut Meal—Trading was reported fair. Market was steady for old process, 45 percent at $56 ton, sacked and solvent, $53, f.o.b. Georgia-Alabama area.

Soybean Meal—Weak undertone persisted in this market, prices down 50c. to $1 a ton on the heels of more pronounced declines in preceding week. Trading was slow but most crushers were in fairly well sold-up position and mixers held to the sidelines. Meal production continued at high rate but there were reports that crushers at Decatur and in the East are considering curtailment because of poor margins. Meal, 44 percent protein, was quoted $53 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for prompt delivery.

Waxes, Vegetable

Candelilla was was stronger because of the higher cost of shipments from Mexico. Producers raised the price 2c. per pound. Crude was quoted at 57c. to 58c. per pound, spot, as to quantity and refined, 62c. to 63c., same basis.

Crude beeswax situation has become tighter because of the ban placed on shipments from Cuba. This has boosted the price of Cuban and Central American grades several cents to 57c. to 58c. per pound, spot, as to seller and quantity. African crude was in fair supply, and quoted at 54c. to 55c. while Brazilian was scarce and nominal around 58c.

Demand for carnauba was spotty, chiefly for prompt delivery. Stocks on spot were not heavy, but adequate to cover demand. Prices were reduced 1c. in some quarters. No. 3 Ceara crude ranged from 66c. to 67c. per pound, spot, as to quantity and Parnahyba at 69c. to 70c. Yellow No. 1 Ceara was available at 96c. to 98c. and Parnahyba, 2c. more.

Japan wax remained steady, reflecting the firmness abroad. Prices were maintained at 29c. to 31c., spot, according to quantity.

Fertilizer Use Outlook: Good and Better

—Continued from page 7

various basic fertilizer materials is underway or planned. Fertilizer production and sales in 1960 exceeded the 1959 record. Much of the increment in 1960 output apparently went into inventory "pipelines" between producer and consumer, which had been largely depleted by the end of the 1959 season. Fertilizer consumption in 1960 is estimated to have been about 1 percent ahead of the preceding year. Both imports and exports of fertilizers increased in 1960 and were in approximate balance. Prospects of a favorable export balance in fertilizers are indicated for 1961.

If there is no marked upsurge in demand, the fertilizer industry—which will be starting the season with larger inventories than were on hand in 1959—may not quite attain the high level of production of last year.

New or expanded facilities for the output of phosphoric acid, ammonium phosphates, and other fertilizer materials are under construction or planned for completion in 1961 and 1962, the BDSA report notes.

Export Market Improves

The improvement in fertilizer export trade which took place in the last half of 1960 is expected to continue in 1961 and may possibly tip the balance in favor of exports. Imports of potash from Europe may decline in 1961 because of strikes or mechanical failures at potash mines in France and Spain. However, potash from Canada may come on the world market during the year, it is pointed out.

Fertilizer consumption in 1960, in terms of total plant food—7.5 million tons—was about 1 percent higher than the record use of 1959, according to estimates of the Department of Agriculture. The gross tonnage of fertilizers consumed in 1960 apparently will be changed little if any from he 25,313,000 tons used in 1959 because of the continuing trend toward the use of higher analysis materials.

Exports of fertilizers, which account for approximately 10 percent of total fertilizer shipments, were lagging in the early part of 1960 but picked up in the second half of the year. The 1960 total apparently will be at least 5 percent ahead of 1959 exports. Also, 1960 fertilizer imports have increased by about 5 percent.

Additive Producers

—Continued from page 3

would be no question as to the department's right to clear additives, even though they might be carcinogenic, and leave no residue in the food products of animals. A change in the "grandfather" clause of the food additive law was also proposed to remove the conflict with the new drug law on prior sanctions.

Will Recommendations Be Renewed?

It remains to be seen whether these recommendations will be renewed when the legislation is considered by the committees of congress. If not urged by the department, they are almost certain to be urged by industry witnesses when given a chance to testify on the legislation.

Industry can also be expected to urge that the additives law be further modified to provide for ad hoc committees or panels of experts to advise the secretary on questions of safety of additives and matters of carcinogenicity.

The additional time proposed by the bill for additives to get clearance under the law applies only to those additives which were in use before January 1, 1958, and which have been given time extensions.

The extensions to be granted, however, will be allowed only on a case-by-case basis and the amount of additional time will likewise be individually determined by FDA on the basis of the facts in each case.

This is the procedure provided for in the color additives law. As in the case of the color additives law, FDA can terminate an extension at any time circumstances justify such action.

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GAF Marketing Department Effects Managament Changes

Realignment of two administrative responsibilities in the recently-created marketing administration department at General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, has just been announced.

Under the new structure, which affects the chemical, pigment and dyestuffs divisions of the corporation (formerly the dyestuff and chemical division), the following two executives were named to the new marketing administration staff:

Dr. Fred Ebersole, appointed manager—distribution and inventory control services, and Robert J. Hamilton, named manager—advertising and promotion. Both will maintain their headquarters at 435 Hudson street, New York.

Chemical Sales

—Continued from page 3

approximately 613.7 million pounds, valued at $222.7 million, as compared with 532.7 million pounds valued at $199.2 million in the 1959 period, up 15 percent in quantity and 12 percent in value.

Chlorine output totaled 4,614,000 tons, up sharply from 4,285,000 tons in 1959. Caustic soda production reached 4,914,000 tons, up from 4,677,000. Output of soda ash declined to 4,661,000 tons, from 4,904,000 in 1959.

"Shipments of alkalis and chlorine in 1961 are expected by the industry to be somewhat above the 1960 level," BDSA says. Insecticides, plastics and detergents are expected to show the sharpest increases in consumption.

Shipments of industrial gases, estimated at about $300 million in 1959, rose to $325 million in 1960, and represented about 1 percent of the sales of all chemical manufacturers. New plant and equipment outlays ran at about $20 million.

In 1961, increased production is expected for acetylene, argon, carbon dioxide, helium, hydrogen, nitrogen, nitrous oxide and total oxygen. "The other gases," BDSA says, " will probably show only normal fluctuations of minor increases."

Consumption of synthetic rubber in 1960 rose to 1,077,000 long tons, from 1,072,726 in 1959, according to an estimate by the Bureau of Census. A sharp drop in natural rubber use (from 555,044 to 483,000 tons) caused a 4 percent decline in overall rubber consumption.

Synthetic rubber exports continued to increase in 1960, amounting to about 25 percent of production.

"The long-range outlook for synthetic rubber exports is not encouraging to the industry" BDSA says, "because most customers of the US are building their own facilities." However, 1961 exports should continue at a high rate.

FDA Looks Ahead

—Continued from page 7

gram which has been underway for several years.

- Make possible the modernization and enlargement of laboratories and office facilities in four districts, Baltimore, Md., Chicago, New Orleans, La., and Seattle, Washington.
- Provide funds to cover renovation costs of additional laboratory space in Washington.

In summary, the increase in operating funds represents a 20.6 percent increase in terms of funds and 13.7 percent increase in staff, bringing authorized enforcement strength to 2,500 jobs, compared with 2,199 authorized this year.

Within this total number of positions the inspection force will be increased in 1962 to 685 as compared to 625 in 1961 and only about 202 in 1954.

National Institutes of Health is another of the HEW agencies that benefits from increased appropriations in the Eisenhower budget. NIH is given $540 million for the new year, about $3.9 million over fiscal 1961.

Expenditures by NIH are estimated at $509 million, an increase of 18.5 percent over 1961. Against 1961 expenditures for medical research of $371 million, the new budget estimates medical research oblibations for 1962 at $395 million.

Merck Goes to France

—Continued from page 5

facilities to the manufacture of new products and an eventual increase in the production staff.

Compagnie Chimique Sharp Merck Sharp & Dohme, SA., will concentrate on production of vitamins, organic chemicals and steroid hormones. It will also turn out "Amprolium," a new coccidiostat for the poultry industry.

The new unit in Paris will function as a full-scale pharmaceutical organization. Independent operations of Laboratories Delagragne will not be affected by the venture.

HEADS R&D: Dr. Clifford B. Price, research director for Philadelphia Ampoule Laboratories, Philadelphia, advanced to the new post of vice-president in charge of research and development.

Fishmeal Situation

—Continued from page 7

tries. Prices have fallen from about $130 a ton to $75 a ton and the incomes of fishermen and producers have seriously declined."

(Currently, domestic menhaden fishmeal, which is 60 percent protein, and is considered a representative grade, is being listed in the price colums of OPD at $92 a ton at Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports.)

Considering the situation further Mr. Popper adds:

"The world's productive capacity for fishmeal has risen rapidly during the last few years, from about 1,200,000 metric tons in 1954 to 1,900,000 metric tons in 1959."

Production Growth Aggravates

Constant production growth has aggravated the problem. Just what the growth has amounted to is explained by Mr. Popper in the following run-down:

Peru, with a fishmeal production of only 16,500 tons in 1954, had increased her production 20 times by 1959, ranking second to the United States as a producer with 332,400 metric tons. In the same period neighboring Chile quadrupled her production; other important producing countries, such as Denmark, Iceland, the Union of South Africa and the USSR, doubled their production and the United States raised hers by nearly one-fourth.

Hoping to do something that would help straighten out the fishmeal business, FAO has called an international meeting, to be held at its headquarters in Rome, March 20-29.

Convened by FAO by request of governments and with the backing of the fishmeal industry, the meeting will consider practical steps toward increasing effective demand for the meal and ensuring stable conditions in the market.

Will Perchlor Clean Up

—Continued from page 5

uses a perchloroethylene-plus-detergents solvent custom-made by Dow Chemical Company.

According to one source, Dow is believed to be the only chemical maker offering this type of mixture, the others selling straight perchloroethylene for mixing at the plant.

Perchloroethylene, now accounting for about 45 percent of cleaning solvent consumption, has gained steadily in this business because of its non-flammability.

High initial cost, in comparison with petroleum solvents, has been substantially reduced by ever-more efficient recovery systems.

Coin-operated machines call for a minimum of eight machines with a common recovery installation. At this stage, fewer machines would make the recovery unit uneconomical.

Major manufacturers of the new machines are Whirlpool Corporation, which completed its first commercial installation last week in Washington, D.C., the Norge Division of Borg-Warner Corporation and Philco Corporation.

A Whirlpool spokesman says that his company plans to go "after the professional dry-cleaning establishment as much as we can."

That's fine with perchloroethylene makers. It means that dry cleaning plants would be drawn closer to their customers: Those operating outside of communities would move into the communities—where zoning laws more often than not call for use of non-flammable solvents.

"OUTSTANDING VALUES"

2—Komarek-Greaves 9¼ x 20½ Briquetting Presses. 160,000 PSI with 75 HP Motors.

1—Symonds 4' Cone Crusher with hydraulic oil system.

2—J. H. Day 40" x 120" Single Deck Sifter. Mtr. & Drive.

1—Hendy 48" x 5' Pebble Mill w/Scoop Feed & Screw discharge.

1—New Blaw-Knox Rotocel 20' dia. x 18 cell. Original crates.

2—Dorr 60' Thickener Mechanisms. Each w/sweep arms.

2—Raymond #1 auto Pulverizers with Whizzer Separators.

3—Lawrence 3" vert. submerged Pumps. 316 SS. 250 GPM @100' head.

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12"x20' Packed
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36"x17'—15 Bubble Cap Trays
48"x40'—36 Bubble Cap Trays
54"x30'—26 Bubble Cap Trays
72"x30'—21 Bubble Cap Trays
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COPPER COLUMNS

24"x 8'—15 Bubble Cap Trays
24"x17'—24 Bubble Cap Trays
30"x11'—12 Bubble Cap Trays
36"x12'—15 Bubble Cap Trays
48"x15'—26 Bubble Cap Trays
48"x15'—50 Bubble Cap Trays
72"x16'—16 Bubble Cap Trays

TANKS

STAINLESS (dished heads)

11000 gal. Horiz. 8'x29'6"
6000 gal. Vert. 8'x18'
5000 gal. Vert. w/coils
4500 gal. Vert. 8'x12'
3500 gal. Vert. w/coils
3500 gal. Horiz. 7'x12'
3500 gal. Vert. 8'x9'
1750 gal. Horiz. 6'x8'
1250 gal. Horiz. 5'x8'
1200 gal. 5'x8' agit.
1000 gal. 5'x7' agit.
950 gal. Vert. 5'x5'
750 gal. 5'x5' agit.
500 gal. 3'6"x8' agit.
500 gal. Vert. w/coils
400 gal. 4'x4' agit.
300 gal. 4'x3' cone bot.
150 gal. 3'x3' agit.
125 gal. Vert. 2'x5'
80 gal. Vert. 2'x3'6"

GLASS LINED

2000 gal. Vert. 6'6"x8'8"
2000 gal. Horiz. 6'x10'
750 gal. Horiz. 5'x5'
400 gal. Vert. 4'x4'

ALUMINUM

18000 gal. Horiz. 10'x30'
12000 gal. Horiz. 9'x26'
7000 gal. Vert. 10'x12'
6000 gal. Vert. 8'x16'
1500 gal. Vert. 5'x10'
750 gal. Vert. 4'6"x6'

COPPER

3500 gal. 8'x9' w/coils
3000 gal. 8'x8' w/coils
2000 gal. 7'x7' w/coils
500 gal. 4'x5' w/coils

STEEL TANKS

22000 gal. Vert. 12'x25'
11000 gal. Horiz. 8'x30'
8500 gal. Vert. 8'x22'
5000 gal. Horiz. 8'x12'
5000 to 250 gal. (50)

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F-B Unused Late Type 2 Roll Mills; 14" x 30" with Uni-Drives
2 Cornell Type "C" Versators; 316 SS
Sandvik 24" wide SS Belt Dryer
Standard Knapp #429 Aut. Gluer-Sealer
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Alum. Bubble Cap Column; 27½" x 36'

FIRST'S WEEKLY FEATURE

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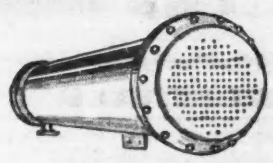

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3—Raymond 14 Ft. Double Whizzer Mechanical Air Separators, New in 1950, each driven by 75 HP Motor. May be purchased separately.

CENTRIFUGES

Stainless Centrifugals from 30" to 60"; A.T.&M. Tolhurst, Fletcher, etc.
Tolhurst 40" Suspended Centrifuges; Rubber Covered Perf. Baskets and Curbs; Monel Plow-Discharge; 7½ HP.
2 Sharples Stainless Steel Model PN14 Super-D-Canters.
4311 S 1 Sharples C 27 Super-D-Hydrator in Type 316 Stainless with 40 HP Motor.
5147 S 13-14 Two Bird Continuous Screen Type Horizontal Centrifuges; Monel & S.S.; 24" x 24".
2 Bird Rubber Covered, 48" with Plows; Fume Tight; 40 HP.

REACTORS—PRESSURE VESSELS

2 Stainless 400 gal. Reactors Jktd. Agtd. by Patterson and Struthers Wells.
6 Door-Oliver Stainless Steel Thickeners or Reaction Vessels; 550 gal. 5' x 5'.
Stainless Reactor, 2000 gal. Fully Jktd. Agitated.
Nickel Clad Reactor, 7'x11'6".
2 MONEL Reactors; 2800 gal. 6'8"x13'; ASME Jktd. & Intern.
Lancaster Stainless Lined Rotary Reactor or Digester; 50" x 17'4"; Jacketed; good for 300 PSI Internal.
Pfaudler Gl. Lined Reactors; all sizes from 50 to 1000 gal.
Majonnier Stainless Vac. Pans; 3'x10' and 6' x 12'; others.

EVAPORATORS—DRYERS

Buflovak S/Steel Thermo-Recompression Evaporator.
Buflovak S/Steel Dbl. Effect Evaporator Model 8½-60 D.
Link Belt Roto Louvre Dryer model 502-20.
Pittsburg Lectro Dryers, Bac 25 and BWC 3400.
Devine Vac. Chamber Dryers, Double Door Model No. 36.
Stainless Lab. Drum Dryer, 8"x11½".
Bowen S/S Lab. Spray Dryer.

MIXERS ALL TYPES

Baker Perkins Jktd. 5 gal. UNE-7, Dbl. Arm Mixer with pressure cover; 30 HP.
Readco Jktd. 15 gal. Dbl. Arm Sigma Blade Mixer.
BLAW-KNOX 600 cu. ft. Conical Blender; 9'6" Dia.
Stainless Steel 150 gal. Jktd. Dbl. Arm Mixer with Vac. Cover; Hydr. Tilt.
Other Baker Perkins Jktd. Mixers, 150 gal., 200 and 300 gal.
J. H. Day Cincinnatus Dbl. Arm Mixer; 300 gal. STAINLESS Jacketed.

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2 Stainless Steel Micronizers 30".
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Raymond Imp Mills; many sizes.
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3" x 2" Monel. 5'3" x 8' Stainless.
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Feinc S/S Rot. Vac. Filter 3' x 1'.
Oliver Cont. Rot. Vacuum Filters.
Panel Type; 8' x 8' and 8' x 10'.

FILTERS—FILTER PRESSES

4 Pressure Filters 30" x 56" Type 316 Stainless; 100 sq. ft.
Sparkler S/S Filter Model 14 S 4.
Sparkler Steel Filter Model 33 S 17.
S/S Nutsche Type Filter; 6' x 2'.
Bowser Filter with Pump; 2000 GPH.

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6—VALLEY 36" ALUMINUM P. & F. FILTER PRESSES, CLOSED DELIVERY, 65 CHAMBERS, HYDRAULIC CLOSURE.
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1—RAYMOND 50", 5-ROLLER HI-SIDE MILL, DBL. WHIZZER.
5—SWEETLAND #12 FILTERS, (72) STAINLESS LEAVES.
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1—60" DIA. x 35 PLATE, T316SS BUBBLE-CAP COLUMN, 42' HIGH.
2—BIRD 24" x 38" CONTIN. CENTRIFUGES, T316 SS.
2—FRENCH OIL TYPE #2-S SCREW TYPE EXTRACTION PRESSES.
2—STAINLESS STEEL REACTORS, 200 GAL., JACKET & AGIT.
2—SHARPLES #C-20 SUPER-D-HYDRATORS, T316SS.
1—GRUENDLER 60 HP STAINLESS STEEL HAMMERMILL.
1—10 GAL. T304SS AUTOCLAVE, 1000# INT., JKT. & AGIT.

DRYERS

5—F. J. Stokes vac. shelf dryers, 195 sq. ft., 16 shelf.
5—BUFLOVAK 42" X 120" DRUM DRYERS, ASME 160#.
1—American 42" x 120" dbl. Drum dryer, ASME, stainless.
1—Buflovak 42" x 90" dbl. drum dryer.
1—AMERICAN 36" X 84" DBL. DRUM DRYER, ASME, VACUUM.
1—BUFLOVAK 5' X 12' SINGLE DRUM DRYER, VACUUM.
1—Buflovak 32" x 52" dbl. drum dryer, ASME 100# WP.
1—Buflovak 6' x 8' dbl. drum dryer, vacuum.
2—Buflovak Vacuum shelf dryers: 110, 98 sq. ft.
1—BUFLOVAK 5' X 30' T316 SS ROTARY VACUUM DRYER, ASME.
2—Hardinge 8'8" x 70' rotary dryers, ⅝" welded.
2—DAVENPORT 8' X 60' ROTARY DRYERS, 7/16" WELDED.
1—Louisville 4'6" x 25' rot. steam-tube dryer, welded.
1—Hardinge 4' x 30' rot. steam-tube dryer.
1—Bartlett 3' x 15' rotary dryer, everdur shell.
1—Wyssmont #6-18 tray dryer, 18 stainless trays.

MIXERS

1—Baker-Perkins #18, 300 gal. duplex jktd. shredder.
50—BAKER-PERKINS #17, 200 GAL. SIGMA JKTD. MIXERS.
1—Baker-Perkins #16, 150 gal. sigma jktd. mixer.
1—BAKER-PERKINS #15-UUMM, 100 GAL. DISPERSION MIXER, 100 HP, ASME JACKET, CORED BLADES, COMPRESSION COVER, MOTORIZED TILT.
1—J. H. Day #6 Cinc., 100 gal., sigma blades, Stainless.
2—Baker-Perkins #15, 100 gal., sigma jktd. mixer.
1—Read 100 gal., sigma blades, non-jacketed.
2—J. H. Day #5 Cinc., 75 gal., sigma blades.
2—W. & P. #14, 50 gal., sigma blades.
1—J. H. Day #2 Cinc., 20 gal, jktd., sigma blades.
2—Sturtevant #59B rotary blenders, Stainless.
3—Komarek 30" dia. x 14' long, horiz. dbl. paddle mixers.
1—Marco continuous Roto-feed mixer, Stainless.

STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

1—5700 gal. horiz., T304 SS, 6'4" x 24', UNUSED.
2—4500 gal. vert., T304 SS, 8' x 12', UNUSED.
1—4300 GAL. HORIZ. T304 SS, 6' x 20', DISHED HEADS, 50# WP.
1—3300 gal. vert., T304 SS, 6' x 14', dished heads.
1—3200 gal., vert., T304SS, 6'6" x 12', dished heads, coils.
1—3000 gal. vert., T304 SS, 6' x 15', coils, Vac.
3—2750 GAL. VERT., T316 SS, 7' x 8', DISHED HEADS, COILS.
1—2500 gal. vert., T316 SS, 7' x 7', dished heads, agit.
2—2300 gal. vert., T316 SS, 7' x 8', coils, agit.
4—2250 GAL. VERT., T316 SS, 7' x 6'3", DISHED HEADS.
1—2100 gal. vert., T316 SS, 6' x 9'10", cone bottom.
12—1750 gal. vert., T304 SS hoppers, 235 cu. ft.
1—1600 gal horiz., T304 SS, 5' x 11', dished heads.
6—685 gal. vert., T316 SS, 3' x 13', coils.

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2—16,200 SQ. FT. QUAD. EFFECT EVAP., COPPER TUBES, CAST IRON BODIES.
1—MOJONNIER 2085 SQ. FT. TRIPLE EFFECT, T304 SS, WITH PREHEATERS.
1—BUFLOVAK 1025 SQ. FT. DBL. EFFECT, T304 SS, SIZE #8-50-D.
1—Buflovak 840 sq. ft. dbl. effect, T304 SS, size #7.5-42-D.
1—Buflovak 710 sq. ft., dbl. effect, T304 SS, size #7-35-D.
1—Buflovak 700 sq. ft. single effect, T304 SS, forced circ.
1—STRUTHERS-WELLS 630 SQ. FT. SINGLE EFFECT, T316 SS, CALANDRIA TYPE.
1—Buflovak 588 sq. ft. dbl. effect, T304 SS, size #6.5-29-D.
1—F. J. Stokes 118 sq. ft. single effect, T316 SS, U-tube still.
2—Rogers 6' dia. vacuum pans, T304 SS, int. coils.
1—1960 SQ. FT. T316 SS, HORIZ. EXCHANGER, ASME 75# WP.
1—1450 sq. ft. T316 SS vert. condenser, remov. bundle.
1—800 SQ. FT. T316 SS VERT. CONDENSERS, ⅝" OD TUBES.
1—730 sq. ft. T316 SS horiz. exchanger, remov. bundle.
6—691 SQ. FT. ANSONIA COPPER DOUBLE-PIPE COOLERS.
1—510 SQ. FT. T316 VERT. COND., REMOV. BUNDLE.
4—T316 SS exchangers-condensers: 427, 425, 410, 400 sq. ft.
10—T316 SS exchangers: 290, 277, 264, 250, 200; 185, 165, 150, 145, 105 sq. ft.
8—T316 SS exchangers, 83, 73, 54, 52, 50, 47, 30 sq. ft.
10—Enzinger 185 sq. ft. T304 SS contin.-flow exchangers.

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2—Sharples C-20 and C-27 Super-D-Hydrator, 316 S.S.
1—Bird 18"x28", Solid Bowl, Continuous, 304 S.S.
2—Bird 24" x 38" Solid Bowl Continuous 304 SS.
1—Bird 32" x 50", Solid Bowl, Continuous, 316 S.S.
1—Bird 36" x 50" solid bowl continuous, 347 SS.
3—Sharples PY14, PN14 Super-D-Canters 316 S.S.
2—Fletcher 48" Suspended 316 S.S. Perforated Basket.
2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 HP motor.

REACTORS — EVAPS — CONDS — TANKS

1—150 gal. 304 S.S. jacketed agitated Reactor.
3—Pfaudler 200 gal. glass lined jacketed Kettles.
1—300 gal. Hastelloy B jacketed kettle.
2—Glascote 500 and 300 gal. glass lined jacketed agitated Reactors, UNUSED, 125# internal, 90# jacket pressure.
1—650 gal. 304 S.S. Reactor with 100 sq. ft. Bayonet Heater.
1—550 sq. ft. Buflovak monel single effect Evaporator.
1—500 gal. S.S. Mixing Tank with nickel coils.
1—2,000 gal. horizontal 304 S.S. tank 5' x 12'.
2—1,000 gal. 304 SS Tanks 5'6" x 6'.
1—2,500 gal. vertical 304 SS Tank, 8' x 7'.
6—7500, 6000 and 2000 gal. Rubber Lined Tanks.
1—12,000 gal. horiz. steel Pressure Tank, 7'6"x36', 200 psi.
6—Stainless Heat Exchangers; 1220, 786, 536, 370, 315, 250 sq. ft.
1—24" dia. x 35', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

FILTERS

1—#5 Sweetland Filter 304 S.S. 120 sq. ft.
1—Oliver 6' dia. Horizontal Filter, 316 S.S.
1—Oliver 5' x 6' Steel Rotary Vacuum Precoat Filter.
1—U.S. 200 sq. ft. 304 S.S. Auto-Jet Filter.
1—Hercules 400 sq. ft. 304 SS pressure Filter.
1—Oliver 5'3"x8' Steel Rotary Vacuum, vaportite housing.
1—Feinc 5'x6' Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filter.
1—Feinc 3' x 3' Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filter.
2—#10 Sweetland Filters, 27 leaves, 4" centers, 250 sq. ft.
2—#12 Sweetland Filters 36 leaves, 4" centers, 500 sq. ft.
4—36" x 36" alum. P & F, 65 Chambers, 1-1/2 cake, hyd. clos.

DRYERS

1—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf with 20—60"x80" shelves.
7—40" x 43" shelves.
1—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 10—40"x43" shelves.
2—Buflovak 42"x120", atmospheric double drum Dryers, complete.
1—Buflovak 32" x 90" Atmos. Twin Drum Dryer.
2—Devine 4'x9', single drum, atmospheric.
1—Buflovak 3'x10' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
1—Baker Perkins 5'6"x6' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
2—Buflovak 5' x 30', 3' x 7'6" Rotary Vacuum Dryers 316 S.S.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 5'x25', 6'x35' 6'x50'.
2—Louisville 8'x50' Stainless Steel lined Rotary Dryers.
9—Rotary Dryers 34"x30', 4'x40', 6'x50', 6'x60', 7'x80', 8'x87'.
1—Traylor 30"x18' Stainless Steel Rotary Dryer.
2—Link Belt, 7'5"x25', 6'4"x24", S.S. Louvre Dryers.
2—Atmos. Tray Dryers, 16 shelves, 40"x24".
1—P&S 6' wide Apron Conveyor Dryer 48' long.

MIXERS

1—Farrel-Birmingham "Midget" Banbury Mixer.
2—Day Imperial 150 gal. jktd. double arm.
1—Baker Perkins 100 gal., jacketed, double arm, 30 HP.
1—Baker Perkins 50 gal. jacketed, double arm.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 and 100 gal.
2—Steel jacketed Powder Mixers, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—Patterson 6' dia. Conical Blender 15 HP.
1—3' dia. Simpson Intensive Mixer.
1—4' dia. Lancaster Mixer 7-1/2 HP motor.
1—Patterson Kelly 150 cu. ft. Twin Shell Blender.

MISCELLANEOUS

3—Kinney Vacuum Pumps, 750 cfm, 1 micron, 15 HP.
2—5 and 2-1/2 million Dowtherm Furnaces.
1—Farrel Birmingham, 8" x 16", 2 Roll Chrome Plated Mill.
2—Hardinge 5' x 22" steel lined conical Ball Mills.
4—Mikro Pulverizers, #4TH, 1SH, 1SI and Bantam.
3—Abbe 2½' x 3' porcelain lined Pebble Mill XP motor.
1—Raymond 10" vert Mill, 10 HP.
1—No. 1 Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutter.
1—#18 Cumberland Rotary Cutter.
3—Swenson Walker Continuous Crystallizers, 24" x 30' sections.
2—#842 Rotex Sifters 60" x 84" double deck.
1—#24 Rotex Sifter, 20" x 64", Quadruple deck.

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2—Theo. Walters Hastelloy B, 300 gal. jacketed reactors.

1—Pfaudler 750 gal. glass lined jacketed reactors, complete with agitator and drive.

1—Struthers Wells type 316 SS 2000 gal. jacketed reactors, complete with agitators and drives.

5—Pfaudler glass lined jacketed reactors, 30 to 100 gal., complete with agitators and drives.

1—Patterson 40 gal. SS reactor, 50# internal, 50# jacket.

2—Pfaudler glass lined vacuum receivers, 20 and 30 gal.

1—Oat stainless steel jacketed autoclave, 10 gal., 150 psi internal, 150# jacket, complete with Dowtherm unit.

1—Stokes stainless steel jacketed rotary vacuum dryer, 2' x 6'.

1—Buflovak stainless steel jacketed rotary vacuum dryer, 3' x 15'.

1—Proctor & Schwartz SS apron dryer, 2' x 20'.

16—2 stage vacuum pumps, Model KMB-1200 and KDH-130.

1—Stokes single door vacuum shelf dryers with six shelves, 24" x 36".

2—Louisville stainless steel rotary dryers, 8' x 50'.

1—Allis Chalmers stainless steel rotary dryer, 6' x 50'.

2—Bonnet rotary kilns, 8' x 115', complete with motors and drives.

1—Bonnet steel rotary cooler, complete with motor and drive, 8' x 50'.

1—American 42" x 120" double drum dryer with drive and motor.

1—Stewart Bolling 2 roll mill, chrome plated rolls, 8" x 16".

1—Raymond 2 roll high side roller mill, complete with oil journals.

1—Williams "Comet", 4 roll mill, complete.

10—Robinson stainless steel double ribbon horizontal blenders, 125 cu. ft.

1—Stokes stainless steel rotary vacuum dryer, 3' x 15'.

5—Robinson stainless steel double ribbon horizontal blenders, 255 cu. ft.

1—Gemco double cone conical blender, 40 cu. ft.

2—Sturtevant stainless steel #7 dustite rotary batch blenders, NEW.

1—Baker Perkins Size 16 UUEM jacketed mixer, double arm dispersion type, complete with compression cover and 100 HP motor, 150 gal. capacity.

1—Baker Perkins Size 15, 100 gal. stainless steel jacketed double arm sigma blade mixer.

4—Tolhurst 40" center slung rubber covered centrifuges, with perforate baskets and motors.

4—Tolhurst 30" center slung rubber covered centrifuges, with perforate baskets.

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7—Western States 40" type 316 SS suspended type centrifuges, complete with perforate baskets, plows and 40 HP motors.

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1—Charlotte ND20—S.S. Colloid Mill—XP Motor.
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1—Raymond 30" Whizzer Separator.
5—Rotex Screens 20" x 38" to 60" x 84".
1—Kent High Speed 3 Roll Mill 13" x 32".
2—Combs Type V Gyrators—20"—XP Motors.
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Brooklyn 15, N.Y.
HYacinth 9-7200

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Hercules' Methanol

—Continued from page 3

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Stainless Steel Ball Mill.

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DALLAS (DAvis 1-0898)—John Printup & Associates, 2607 Milmar Drive, Dallas 28, Tex.
LOS ANGELES (DUnkirk 7-4388)— Robert W. Walker Company, 730 South Western Avenue, Los Angeles 5, Calif.
SAN FRANCISCO (SUtter 1-5568) — Robert W. Walker Company, 57 Post Street, San Francisco

Trade Name Chemicals

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ing antioxidant requirements for gasolines would be a little far afield.

Naugatuck Chemical Division of United States Rubber Company makes a wide range of aromatic amine antioxidants under the trade names "Aminox," "Aranox," "Betanox" and "Flexamine," among others.

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Producers include Catalin Corporation of America ("CAO"), Shell Chemical Company ("Ionol"), Hercules Powder Company, ("Dalpac"), Koppers Company ("DBPC") and Eastman Chemical Products, Inc. ("Tenox" and "Tenamene").

Eastman produces propyl gallate, butylated hydroxyanisole and butylated hydroxytoluene food grade antioxidants and formulations of the three under the "Tenox" trade name.

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—Continued from page 27

Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Vitiamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram .07¼- —
Vitamin A acetate, dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.65.00 - —
225,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $1.25 to $2.50 per kilo higher
Vitamin A, liq in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units .09½- —
Vitamin A palmitate liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units 09½- —
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Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP (cyanocobalamin) 1-50 grams vials, tins gram.45.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP, adsorbed on gelatin, 100 and 500-gram bots on 1-5 kilo dms gram. 1.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms., gram. 1.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B^{12} activity gram.52.00 - —
0.1% trituration of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo.52.00 - —
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Vitamin D, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 —
850,000 units per gram less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K^1, 25-gram lots gram. 4.50 - —
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VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

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Warfarin, 0.5% dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb 1.95 - —
dms. 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.05 - —
dms., 5-24-lb lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds., bbls lb. 1.95 - —

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Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms. gal.12.25 - —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb. .21 - .22
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb 5.50 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .30 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP nat northern, ens lb. 6.35 -17.50
USP, nat. southern ens lb. 3.75 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .75 - .80
Wollastonite, fine, paint grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.41.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton.51.00 - —
Medium, paint grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.29.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.39.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat crude (see Degras).
Woolfat USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed Levant ngs lb 2.50 - —
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil NF).
Wormwood oil, ens. lb. 4.75 - —

X

Xylene coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal .29 - —
Birmingham dist. gal .29 - —
Chicago dist. gal .28½- —
Cleveland dist. gal .29 - —
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Geneva, Utah gal .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal .29 - —
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Lone Star, Tex gal .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal .29 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal .30 - —
Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Minnequa, Col. gal .29 - —
Philadelphia dist gal .29 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal .29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal .29 - —
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Bayonne, N. J gal .29 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Charleston, S. C. gal. .29 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .28½ - —
Detroit, Mich., dlvd gal. .27½- .29
Houston, Tex. gal .27 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .30 - —
Sewell's Point, Va. gal .28 - —
Wood River, Ill gal .28½- —
m-Xylene, 95% dms., c.l., f.o.b., Richmond, Calif lb .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., f.o.b., Richmond, Calif lb .26 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb .23 - —
o-Xylene, dms., c.l., works lb .08 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .09 - —
tanks, works lb .06 .06½
p-Xylene, dms., c.l., works lb .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .21 - —
tanks, frt alld lb .1645- —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
56°-58°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
Xylenol, cryst., 60°-62°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .40 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal 1.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 - —
b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms. c.l., same basis. gal. 1.35 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
2,5-Xylilina, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —

XYLOL
Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, ens. lb. 2.15 - 3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP XV, Saccharomyces, dlvd lb. .27 - —
Yeast, brewers, primary, USP XV, 150 mcg. B^1 per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
USP XV, 270 mcg., B_1 per gram 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
Yeast, brewers, primary, USP, XV, 300 mcg., B_1 per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
USP XV, 900 mcg., B_1 per gram 100-lb. dms. lb .80 - —
Torula, USP dlvd. lb .18 - —

YELLOW PIGMENTS
Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow

Yerba santa leaves, bls lb .40 .45
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, tins lb. 7.00 22.00
Ylang Ylang oil, Bourbon, extra bots lb.24.00 -33.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins oz. 3.75 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, bgs. 500-lb lots or more, dlvd lb. .343 —
bgs. smaller lots, dlvd lb .373 - —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms lb. .53 - —
Tech., dms., t.l., works lb. .29¼- —
Zinc borate bgs., 1,000 lbs or more, works lb. .25 - —
bgs. less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb .27 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms lb .42 - —
NF, precip., powd., dms lb. .26 - —
Tech., soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.40 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 5.15 - —
fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100lbs.11.20 - —
gran., fib. dms. c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.45 - —
fib dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs.11.95 - —
Zinc chromate bbls., dlvd lb .29 - —
Basic bbls. dlvd lb .34 - —
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb .57 - —
Zinc dust coml. bbls., c.l. works. lb. .16 - —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .17¼- —
Zinc fluoride, bbls. works lb. .49 .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
dms. l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23½- —
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .12 Nom.
Prime western slabs, New York lb. .12½ Nom.
Zinc naphthenate liq 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
Zinc nitrate, tech., flake, 100-lb. fib dms., l.c.l. lb. .16½- —
300-lb. fib. dms, l.c.l. lb. .14½- —
300-lb. fib. dms., c.l. lb. .14 - —
Zinc oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free bgs. c.l., frt alld lb .14½ —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15 —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .15½- —
Zinc oxide, leaded, 35% bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld. lb. .35½- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb .15½ —
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
pigment, American process, leaded, 50%, bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .16¼ —
French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt alld lb 16¼ —
bgs., l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis lb 16¾ —
Zinc oxide, French process, green seal, bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .17¼ —
red seal, bgs. c.l. same basis lb 15¾ —
Zinc oxide, French process, green seal, bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .16¼ —
bgs. l.c.l. smaller lots, same basis lb 16¾ —
Zinc oxide, white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ —
bgs. l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis lb .17¼ —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb .17¾ —
Zinc oxide, USP dms., c.l., frt alld. lb 18¼ —
dms., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb 18¾ —
dms. l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb 19¼ —
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms lb 45 48
NF powd. dms lb 48 49
Zinc resinate, precip 7.2-7.6% Zn. dms., frt. alld lb. .45 —
Zinc silicofluoride dms. works lb 12½ 14
Zinc stearate USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .41 - —
lb 41 —
ctns l.c.l lb 43 44
Zinc sulfate powd., monohydrate, 35% Zn bgs. c.l. dlvd.E 100 lbs 8.75 —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd E 100 lbs 9.75 —
Zinc sulfate in bbls 40c higher
Zinc sulfide pure bgs. c.l. dlvd lb .2530 —
Zinc undecylenate, 75-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b works lb. 2.04 —
Zinc, yellow (see Zinc chromate)
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.25 —
bbls. c.l., works 100 lbs.10.85 —
bbls. l.c.l. works 100 lbs.11.35 —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb dms., frt. alld lb .26 - —
Normal, 250-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .55 - —
Zircon (G) gran bgs. c.l. works lb 03½ —
Zircon (G) gran., bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03½ —
bgs. 1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works lb 04 —
bgs. smaller lots, works lb 06½ —
Zircon (G) milled bgs. c.l. works. lb. .04½ —
bgs. 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04¾- —
bgs. 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. 04½ —
bgs. 500-1,999-lb lots, works lb. .07½ —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c higher
Zirconium acetate soln., 13% ZrO_2, dms. c.l. 30,000 lbs. min., works lb. .23 —
Zirconium hydride powd. electronic grade dms. works lb.14.00 15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls or bgs. works lb 1.50 —
Electric-fused lump, bgs. 500 to 1,999-lb lots, works lb. 48½- —
bgs. smaller lots, works lb. .51 —
milled bgs. c.l., works lb. .62 —
bgs. 5-ton lots, works lb. .62½- —
bgs. 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb .63½- —
bgs. 500 to 1,999-lb lots, works lb .64 —
bgs. smaller lots, works lb .66 —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs. works lb. .55 .68
Opacifier grade 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs., lb. .27 - .56
Stabilized oxide 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs lb. .62 .85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst. ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .37½ —

Current Market Quotations

Imports at US Ports

—Continued from page 42

ORANGE OIL, BITTER—2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
ORANGE OIL, CONCENTRATED—5 cs, Tel Aviv
OREGANO LEAVES—80 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Piraeus
ORRIS ROOT—3 cs, Leghorn
OURICURY WAX—111 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining Corp, Salvador
111 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Salvador
56 bgs, Salvador
OXGALL—2 dms, J M Rodgers, Melbourne
1 dm, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Melbourne
1 dm, J M Rodgers, Brisbane
3 dms, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Melbourne
PALMAROSA OIL—2 pots, A Verley & Co, Bombay
PALMKERNEL OIL—536 cs, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
10 cs, N Laurin, Karlshamn
416 tons, Durkee Famous Foods, Matadi
1,057 tons, Matadi
PAPAIN—20 cs, National City Bank, Matadi
50 cs, American Ferment Co, Colombo
47 hf chts, V A Cordovi, Colombo
PAPRIKA—25 bgs, A Porozzi, Alicante
800 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
250 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Alicante
25 bgs, Wm E Martin & Son, Alicante
200 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante
100 bgs, J Ross, Alicante
100 bgs, P H Petry, Istanbul
200 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Istanbul
200 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Istanbul
100 bgs, J Raphel, Alicante
200 bgs, National City Bank, Hamburg
725 bgs, Alicante
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, East India Trading Co, Alleppey
240 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Cochin
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
140 bgs, Singapore
160 bgs, Cochin
PEPPER, RED—420 bgs, Lagos
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—125 dms, Internatoinal Selling Corp, Marseille
PETIT GRAIN OIL—26 dms, Asuncion
PHENOBARBITAL—40 dms, Frank Samuel & Co, Rotterdam
PHOSPHORUS, RED—110 cs, Bremen
PITUITARY POWDER, ANTERIORLOBE—2 cs, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Buenos Aires
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Mitsubishi Corp, Yokohama
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—40 bgs, Kobe
POPPYSEED—250 bgs, Sokol & Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, J Bieler, Rotterdam
POTASH, CAUSTIC—108 dms, B T Chemco Inc, Gothenburg
POTASSIUM CHLORATE—100 dms, Ugine Industries, Havre
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
POTASSIUM METABISULFITE—100 dms, American Firstoline Corp, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE—136 dms, Ugine Industries, Havre
PSYLLIUM SEED, HUSKS—471 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—110 bls, P H Petry, Guayaquil
PYRIDINE—10 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
PYRITES—511 cks, American Metal Climax, Leixoes
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—5,061 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
1,020 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
536 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
QUILLARY BARK—251 bls, S B Penick & Co, Talcahuano
626 bls, S B Penick & Co, San Antonio
QUINIDINE SULFATE—5 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Hamburg
RAPE SEED OIL—428 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Karlshamn
RICE STARCH—214 bgs, American Key Products, Rotterdam
ROSEMARY LEAVES—300 bls, Leixoes
R-SALT—95 bbls, W A Erickson & Co, Rotterdam
SABADILLA SEED—10 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
SANDALWOOD—100 bgs, National City Bank, Bombay
SANDALWOOD OIL—5 cs, J Berlage, Cochin
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—64 bgs, Meer Corp, Puerto Cortes
SEEDLAC—150 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
1,200 bgs, Calcutta
SIENNA—34 cks, Reichard Coulston, Leghorn
SODA, CAUSTIC—108 dms, B T Chemco Inc, Gothenburg
SODIUM BICARBONATE—500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM CHLORITE—100 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Bremen
SODIUM CYANIDE—630 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
280 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
470 dms, Ugine Industries, Havre
SODIUM PHOSPHATE—20 cs, Benkiser Inc, Rotterdam
SODIUM THIOSULFATE—398 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
STEARINE PITCH—250 dms, G S Ziegler & Co, Hull
STRYCHNINE—12 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Liverpool
STRYCHNINE SULFATE—1 cs, Frank Samuel & Co, Southampton
TALC—4,255 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,600 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
4,410 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Itajai
TARTARIC ACID—1,750 bgs, Leonhardt & Brush, San Feliu de Guixols
200 bbls, Ceribelli & Co, Genoa
250 bgs, Barcelona
TITANIUM DIOXIDE, ANATASE—2,103 bgs, Kobe
2,205 bgs, Yokohama
TUNG OIL 199 tons, Internatio Rotterdam, Buenos Aires
330 tons, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
300 tons, Buenos Aires
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—201 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Hull
UNDECYLENIC ACID—35 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
URETHANE—200 kgs, Copenhagen
VALONIA—150 tons, M E Besignor & Co, Izmir
VALONIA CUPS—2,007 bgs, Izmir
VANILLA—20 dms, Zink & Trieste, Marseille
VEGETABLE OIL, HYDROGENATED—1,988 cs, Bauer & Loewy Trading Corp, Liverpool
VIOLET LEAVES—8 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
WAX, SYNTHETIC—2,600 bgs, Moore & Munger, Durban
WITHERITE—560 tons, E I Dupont De Nemours & Co, Middlesbrough
YACCA GUM—230 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Port Adelaide
104 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Port Adelaide
YERBA MATE—200 cs, J Victori & Co, Buenos Aires
ZAPOTE GUM—61 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
ZINC OXIDE—132 bgs, Chemical Sales & Service Corp, Antwerp
ZIRCON SAND—2,000 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane

Los Angeles

ARROWROOT—600 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Port of Spain
CASEIN—1,277 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
CINNAMON QUILLS—25 bls, McClintock Stern Co, Colombo
COPRA—500 tons, American Trust Co, Manila
500 tons, American Trust Co, Dumaguete
500 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
500 tons, Paul K Smith, Cebu
DAMMAR GUM—35 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
IRON OXIDE—898 bgs, F D Davis Co, London
MUSTARD SEED—500 bgs, Hamburg
NAPHTHA—15,347 bbls, Powerline Oil Co, Aruba
138,990 bbls, Mobil Oil Co, Kamiura
NUTMEG—42 bgs, J H Elton, Singapore
PEPPER, BLACK—70 bgs, J H Elton, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—200 bgs, E S Zerwekh, Yokohama
30 bgs, E S Zerwekh, Kobe
RUTILE SAND—19,923 bgs, Titanium Metals Corp, Brisbane
SESAME SEED—25 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
100 bgs, B C Ireland, Corinto
TAPIOCA FLOUR—636 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang
5,600 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Kohsichang
TUNG OIL—120 tons, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
ZIRCON SAND—2,000 bgs, G J Young, Brisbane
366 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Brisbane
1,056 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Brisbane

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—1,200 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Lourenco Marques
1,000 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, Durban
BONE—2,193 bgs, Ossa Products, Buenos Aires
150 tons, Velleman Corp, Buenos Aires
2,172 bgs, Baugh & Son, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Calcutta
CALCIUM CARBONATE—2,000 bgs, Antwerp
CASEIN—3,000 bgs, National Casein Co, Buenos Aires
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—800 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Genoa
GRAPHITE—1,497 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Tamatave
LICORICE ROOT—6,842 bls, Mac Andrews & Forbes, Basrah
MUSTARD SEED—500 bgs, R T French, Copenhagen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—866 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—430 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang
4,410 bgs, American Metagraph Co, Imbituba
1,792 bgs, Bankgok
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—50 dms, Leghorn
UREA—1,102 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa

San Francisco

CALCIUM CARBBONATE—400 bgs, Coral of California, Copenhagen
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—1,000 bgs, Solvay & Co, Antwerp
CASEIN—400 bgs, J R Spellacy, Sydney
120 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
COPRA—500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Masbate
CORN STARCH—400 bgs, Rotterdam
DEXTRIN—200 bgs, Adhesive Products Inc, Rotterdam
FISHMEAL—2,053 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Supe
LAUREL LEAVES—50 bls, Rotterdam
NUTMEG—24 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, Mitsubishi Corp, Kobe
PPOPPYSEED—100 bgs, Wheeler & Miller, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—408 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
SESAME SEED—50 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
500 bgs, B C Ireland, Corinto
TALC—500 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TARTARIC ACID—60 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa

Bids Wanted

Cottonseed Oil or Soybean Oil, 4,000 tons, in new 50-55 gal. 18 gauge drums, bids invited until Jan. 27 by the Ministry of Industries and Mines, Government of Iran, Tehran. Copies of bid instruction are available on loan from the Trade Development Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, US Department of Commerce, Washington 25, DC.
Coatings Materials, Enamel, Spec. Fed. TT-E-485D, type IV(QPL), 30,500 gals., Bid IFB 63077-2146-61B, Feb. 13. An additional quantity of 25,800 gals. is being reserved for small business under a partial determination. **Asphaltum Compound,** 14,905 gals., **Sealing Compound,** 10,500 kits., Various military specs., Bid IFB 63077-2133-61B, February 13. **Enamel Spec. Fed. TTE-489C class A, 50,000 gals.,** Bid IFB 63077-2131-61B, Feb. 13. An additional quantity of 21,400 gals. is being reserved for small business under a partial determination. Military Industrial Supply Agency, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.

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